

Fort Bragg



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# FORT BRAGG AT WAR

*The Station Complement*

*Brigadier General JOHN T. KENNEDY, U. S. A.*  
Commanding



# Foreword

**M**ANY elements contribute to final victory in battle. Leadership, teamwork, courage and morale are extremely important elements, but of no less importance are the elements which sustain the combat efficiency of our troops through a smooth functioning system of service and supply. In order to achieve victory, not only well-trained men but also well-equipped men must be placed in battle. The task of maintaining a steady stream of soldiers and supplies where they are needed is the problem of the Army Service Forces through its many agencies.

The Station Complements of the various Posts and Camps throughout the United States are part of the gigantic organization which is the Army Service Forces; of these Fort Bragg is one of the largest and most important installations. Like other Station Complements, that of Fort Bragg is engaged in supplying, housing and equipping the soldier and in furnishing him with facilities for medical care, for religious observances, and for recreational activities. To the Station Complement are assigned routine, but essential duties, such as, maintenance of installation utilities; maintenance of guns, tanks, vehicles and equipment; operation of Army Exchanges and various other duties which enable the soldier to carry on his training and to enjoy his off-duty hours.

There is little reward in the work carried on by the Station Complement. The tasks are not spectacular; they receive no public acclaim. While cheering crowds greet the conquering heroes, we must continue to work with unabated energy. The reward of the Station Complement must come from the inner satisfaction that springs from the knowledge of a job well done.

In the following pages an attempt will be made to present the magnitude and scope of the job that has been done and is being done by the Army Service Forces, at Fort Bragg.



*To the Men and Women of the Station Complement*

who have untiringly and unfailingly serviced the thousands of soldiers inducted or trained at Ft. Bragg, and whose devotion to duty, cooperation and spirit of sacrifice have helped to organize the best equipped and best cared for Army in the world:

*This Book Is Respectfully Dedicated*



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## HEADQUARTERS FORT BRAGG

OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

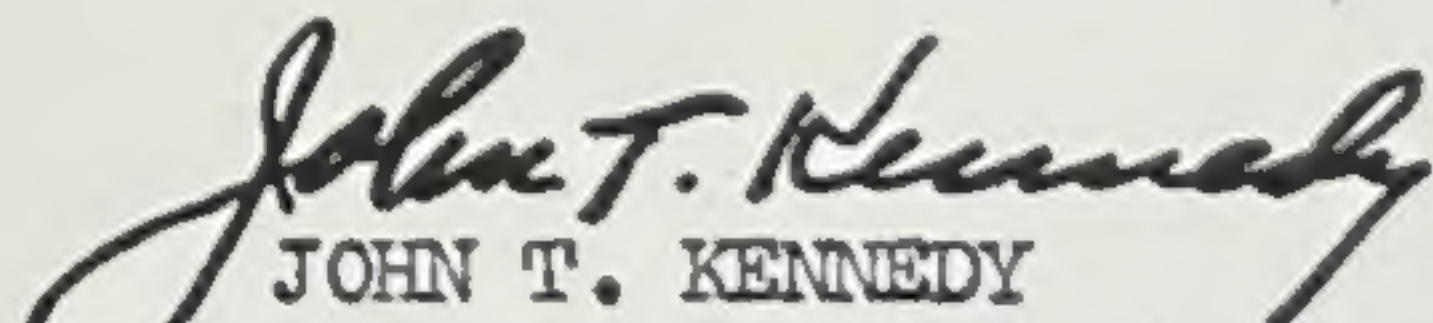
FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA

### APPRECIATION

To the Officers, enlisted personnel, and civilian employees of the Army Service Forces who have served under me at Fort Bragg in the STATION COMPLEMENT for the past three years, I wish to extend my sincere appreciation for the magnificent job you have done. When I think of the overall accomplishments of Fort Bragg in the present world conflict, I have a feeling of pride in the results of the work done here.

At the same time, I realize that we who have been here doing the unglamorous jobs, the "work horses," as General Somervell has called us, will never be recorded in history as battle victors. However, in this war of Logistics, more than in any other war, the Army Service Forces have played a vital part. The combat soldier cannot fight without his gun, his training, his equipment, and his supplies.

You, who have served at Fort Bragg on the "Service Front" and have put thousands of soldiers over there in the fighting positions with the necessary elements, are the men and women behind the men behind the guns. Without you battles could not have been won. For your tireless efforts and accomplishments you have gained for yourselves a prominent place in the annals of World War II.

  
JOHN T. KENNEDY  
Brigadier General, U. S. Army  
Commanding



# BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN T. KENNEDY

Brigadier General John T. Kennedy, Commanding General of Fort Bragg, and one of the honored few whose valor has earned for them the proudest of military distinctions, the Congressional Medal of Honor, was born in South Carolina on July 22, 1885. His early boyhood was spent on a farm in Orangeburg County. His family later moved to the city of Orangeburg and it was in this city that he received his early education and spent his boyhood days. Later he attended the Citadel, a noted military academy at Charleston in his home state. The year he entered the Citadel he received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

In 1908 he was graduated from West Point where he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army and for two years thereafter served with the 6th Cavalry in the Philippine Islands. There he took part in several battles with the rebellious and hostile Moros. He was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in one of these engagements with the enemy on Patian Island on July 4, 1909. It was while he was in action against the savage Moros that he voluntarily entered with a few enlisted men the mouth of a cave occupied by the desperate enemy. In this action he was severely wounded, and was awarded the Order of the Purple Heart.

Lieutenant Kennedy returned from the Philippines to serve at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and at Texas City, Texas. While at Texas City he took part in frequent patrols along the Mexican border. In May, 1914, he was a member of General Frederick Funston's command in the occupation of Vera Cruz. On December 8, 1914, he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. After an intervening period of duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, he again saw service below the border, this time with General John J. Pershing in his punitive expedition against the Mexican outlaw, Francisco Villa, in March, 1916.

Upon returning to the United States, he became an instructor in the Army Schools at Forts Riley and Leavenworth. On January 13, 1917, he transferred to the Field Artillery, joining the 7th Field Artillery Regiment at San Antonio, Texas. On February 26, 1917, he was promoted to Captain.

In July, 1917, Captain Kennedy went to France with the 5th F. A. of the 1st Field Artillery Brigade, serving with the First Division. On August 5, 1917, he was promoted to Major, F. A. temporary. His service with the 5th F. A. at Le Valdehon and at the front near Nancy in the fall of 1917 was followed by his appointment as Director of Instruction at Camp de Coetquidon (a two-brigade firing and training center for Field Artillery) from January to July, 1918. In July, 1918, he rejoined the 5th F. A. (1st Division) at the Battle of Soissons as a Lieutenant Colonel, temporary, his promotion having been attained on June 25, 1918. As a Lieutenant Colonel he commanded the 5th F. A. from immediately after Soissons until after the Armistice, and saw action in the Saizerais sector and in the battles of St. Mihiel and Meuse Argonne. The 5th F. A. fought with the 42nd Division and the 2nd Division, as well as with the

First Division. With the Army of Occupation in Coblenz, Germany, he served as Commandant of a school for four months.

For his World War I service he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star, and from the French Republic the Etoile Noir.

For four years following his return to the United States he was Director and Instructor of Tactics in the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and a member of the Field Artillery Training Regulations Board. On July 1, 1920, he was promoted to the permanent rank of Major, F. A. In 1923 he attended the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, where he was an honor graduate in the class of 1924. He was retained as an instructor at the school until 1926, when he became Commandant and Professor of Military Science and Tactics of the Field Artillery ROTC Unit at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, at Auburn, Alabama. During the five years spent at Auburn, Major Kennedy helped to produce many of the reserve officers now on active duty in the Field Artillery throughout the Army.

From the Alabama Polytechnic Institute he was sent to the Army's highest Educational Institution, the Army War College, in Washington, D. C. For four years following his graduation from the War College, he served on the War Department General Staff. His promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel came on March 1, 1932.

As Commanding Officer of the 2nd Battalion, 83rd Field Artillery, he spent two years at Fort Bragg. While at Fort Bragg he was promoted to Colonel, on January 1, 1937. In 1938 he returned to Fort Sill to direct the much expanded Department of Tactics and Communications, which he had organized and developed during his previous assignment there.

As the National Emergency approached in 1940, Colonel Kennedy was made Corps Artillery Officer of the First Army Corps, a post which he held until he was sent to take command of the newly organized GHQ Field Artillery Brigade at Fort Bragg.

On December 2, 1941, Colonel Kennedy assumed command of Fort Bragg. On May 21, 1942, he was elevated to the rank of Brigadier General. In the summer of 1942 he was appointed a member of the seven-man Military Commission to try the eight Nazi saboteurs who were captured after landing on the Atlantic Coast from German submarines.

General Kennedy has been in command of Fort Bragg, one of the largest and finest Army Posts in the country, continuously from the week before Pearl Harbor to the present time.

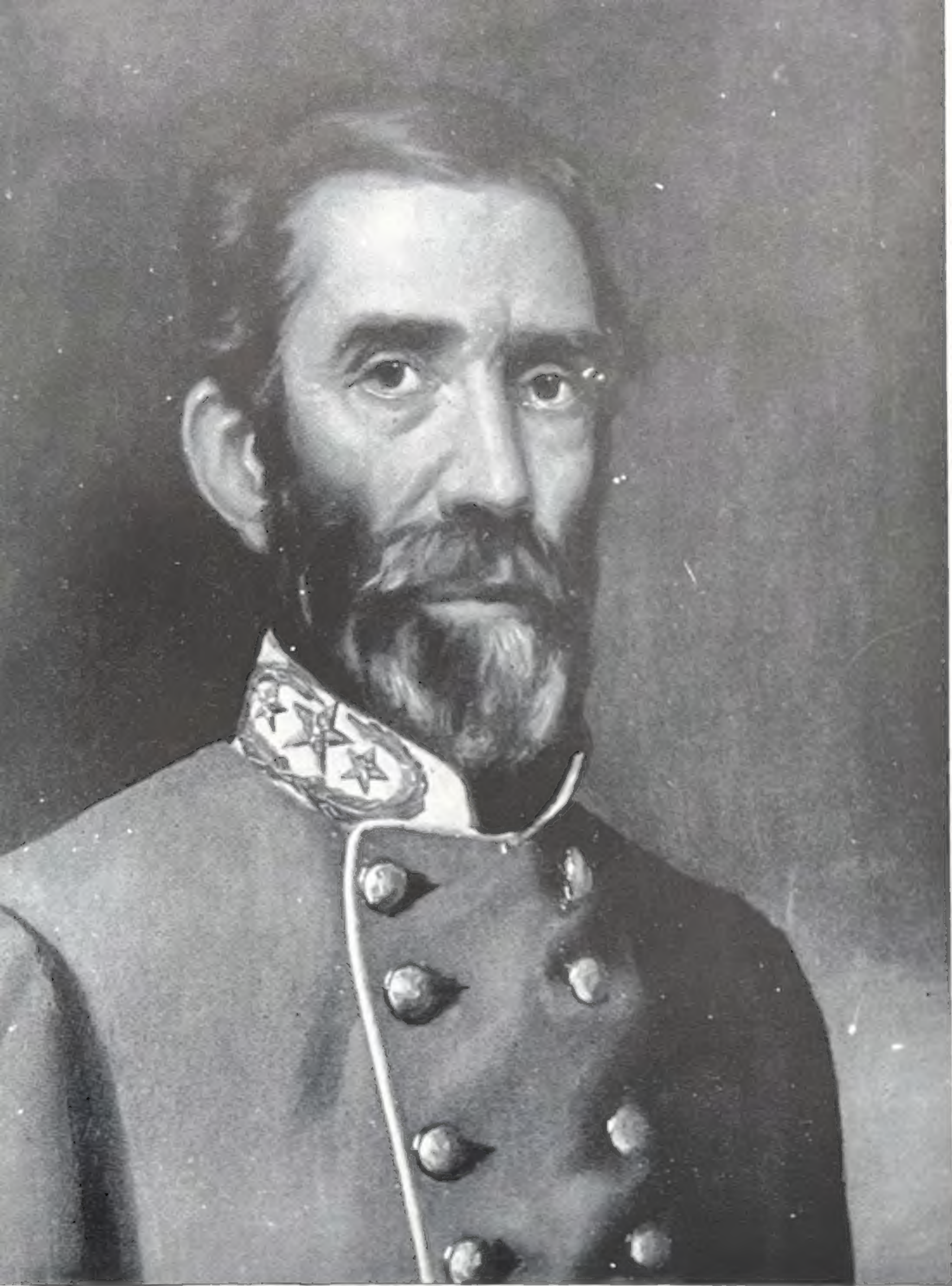
In honor of their illustrious citizen and soldier of distinction, the people of the State of South Carolina have placed a tablet in the State House at Columbia in recognition of his receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor, and the residents of Orangeburg have named one of the two air fields newly established there "Kennedy Field," for John T. Kennedy, Brigadier General, United States Army.





BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN T. KENNEDY, U. S. A.





BRAXTON BRAGG,

*Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. A.  
General, C. S. A.*

Fort Bragg was named in honor of a native North Carolinian who was born in Warren County on March 22, 1817. After he graduated from West Point at the early age of 20, he served in the Seminole War for three years as a Second Lieutenant. In the war against Mexico, as a member of General Zachary Taylor's staff, he won distinction as an officer and was promoted to the rank of Captain for "gallant and distinguished conduct." His able leadership and superb strategy at the brilliant Battle of Buena Vista won for him the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was called from private life into the Confederate Army and was made a Brigadier General. Actively engaged in the two day Battle of Shiloh, in April, 1862, he further exemplified his military genius, and on the death of General Albert S. Johnson was elevated to the rank of full General. His most notable success, the defeat of General Rosecrans at the Battle of Chickamauga, was followed by his own defeat at Chattanooga in November, 1863.

Early in 1864 he was entrusted with the conduct of military operations as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army under the direction of President Jefferson Davis, a distinction of considerable magnitude, and in November of the same year he was placed in command of the Department of North Carolina. His defeat at Bennett's Place, near Durham, N. C., where he and General Joseph E. Johnston endeavored to defeat General Sherman, marked the cessation of Confederate action in this section.

After the war he was for some time Chief Engineer for the state of Alabama and as such had charge of the improvements in Mobile Bay. The remaining years of his life were spent as an inspector for a large railroad in Galveston, Texas, where he died on September 27, 1876.

Thus, Fort Bragg bears the name of a "brave, resourceful, hard-bitten fighting man . . . a soldier's soldier . . . a fighting man who saw action in three wars and won distinction in each of them" . . . GENERAL BRAXTON BRAGG.



# HISTORICAL SKETCH OF FORT BRAGG

While many of its countless visitors have heard that Fort Bragg is one of the largest military reservations in this country, relatively few people comprehend the unbelievable size of the Post. Few know that in area it is more than three times as large as the District of Columbia and that it is usually considered the third largest city in North Carolina. Fort Bragg, one of the youngest of permanent military reservations, is a complete city within itself. As a matter of fact it has even more facilities than are found in hundreds of thriving cities throughout the United States.

Fifty miles south of Raleigh, capital of North Carolina, and ten miles west of Fayetteville, nearest sizable city, the reservation is located in the sandhills of Cumberland and Hoke Counties, in the southeastern section of North Carolina, between the Piedmont area and the coastal plain. Miles of well-paved state highways make it easily accessible to the many communities that surround it. Covering an egg shaped area of 127,664 acres, it is  $28\frac{1}{2}$  miles long and  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles wide at its broadest point and contains approximately two hundred square miles of terrain.

One tenth of the entire reservation is used for buildings, barracks, developed areas and other installations. The remainder provides a range wherein there is room to fire with safety any weapon from a Springfield rifle to the great 240 mm howitzer. Owing to its sandy, hilly and varied terrain, military maneuvers of any kind may be undertaken here and owing to its exceptionally mild climate, it is possible to carry on outdoor training all year round.

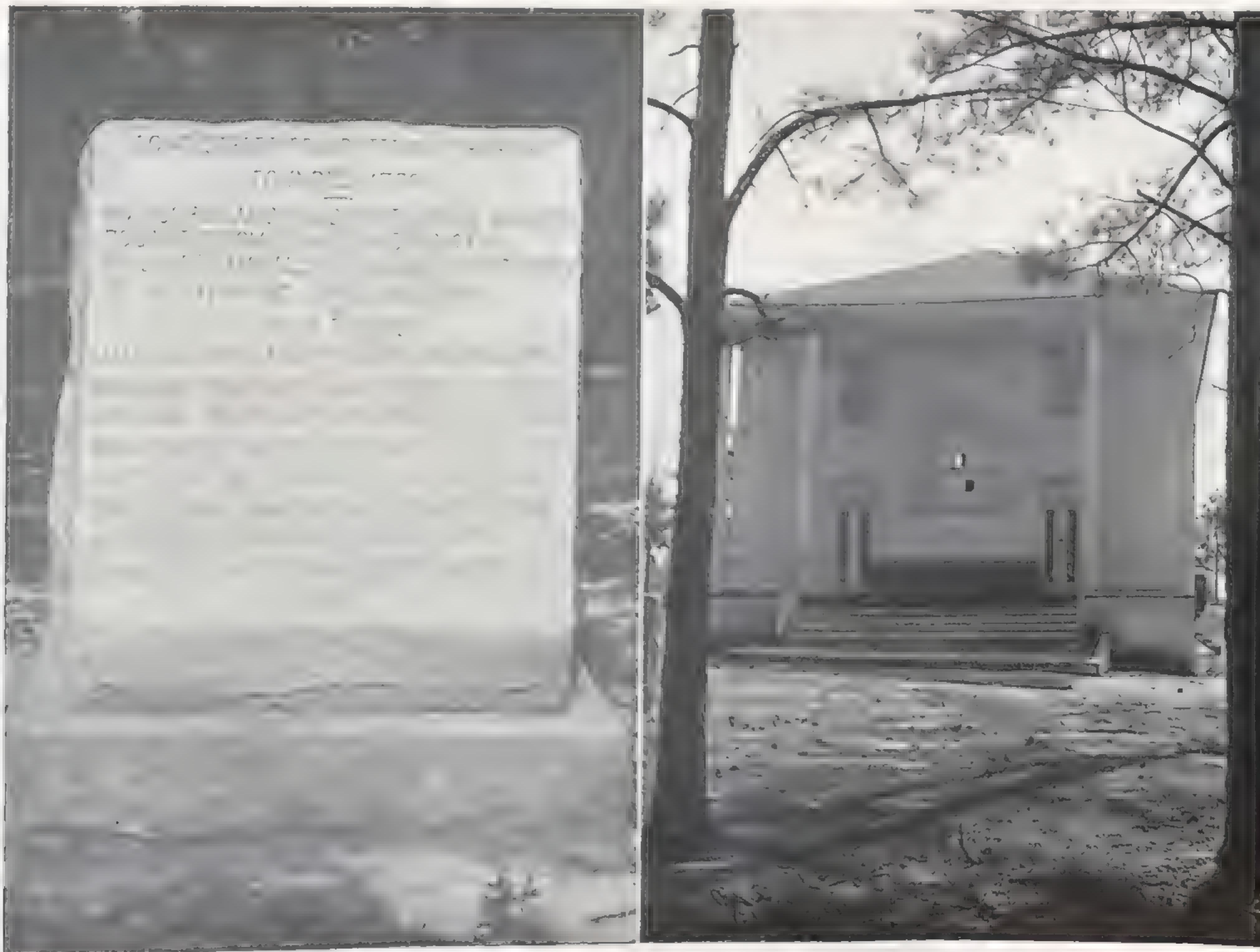
In 1918 the Chief of Field Artillery, General William J. Snow, seeking an area having suitable terrain, adequate

water, rail facilities, and a climate which would make possible year-round training, decided that the area which is now known as Fort Bragg possessed the desired characteristics and consequently Camp Bragg came into existence on September 4, 1918. The new reservation was named Camp Bragg in honor of a native North Carolinian, General Braxton Bragg.

Prior to its establishment as a military reservation, the area was a desolate region. Huge forests of long-leaf and loblolly pines covered the sandy area, which was first explored by the commissioners from the Barbados in 1663 and settled by the Highland Scotch about 1729. The chief occupation of these industrious people was that of tilling the soil. They settled mainly along the Long Street area where is now located the Main Post area.

Although Fort Bragg did not become a military reservation until the latter part of the First World War, its military history dates back to the beginning of our country. In the War for Independence, Brigadier General Francis Marion, known as the Swamp Fox, used this area as headquarters for the famous Marion Brigade, which continually harassed the British, playing a vital part in the colonist's cause. Cornwallis, after the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, in his retreat southward, made a temporary stand in the area. In the War between the States, 107 men, contesting the "Union Cause," left this locality to fight in the Confederate Army. Only seven of them returned. This caused the land to revert to the same wild state that greeted the early explorers. At the beginning of World War I only seven percent of the land was occupied and the population consisted of approximately 170 families.

Long Street Church and Monument erected to founders of the church, located on Fort Bragg Military Reservation.







Pictures taken during construction period (1940-41).

During the first year of its existence \$6,000,000 was spent in purchasing land and erecting cantonments for six brigades. Although cessation of hostilities came in November 1918, work was rapidly pushed to conclusion and February 1, 1919, saw the completion of Camp Bragg.

As soon as the war was over, the artillery personnel and materiel of Camp McClellan, Alabama, was transferred to Camp Bragg in order that the Field Artillery might have adequate facilities for testing the long range weapons developed during the war. Because demobilization had begun, the War Department decided to reduce the size of Camp Bragg from a planned six brigade cantonment to a two brigade cantonment, in order to provide a garrison for Regular Army units and a training center for National Guard Artillery units. Military personnel then took over all the work at the Camp, a large part of which had been done by wartime civilian employees. The year 1920 found little military training in progress.

A large tract of land on the reservation had been set aside as a landing field to be used in connection with observation of Field Artillery firing. Here were stationed various aircraft and balloon detachments to serve the Field Artillery Board, by carrying out experiments in conjunction with the Board. On April 1, 1919, the landing field was named Pope Field in honor of First Lieutenant Harley H. Pope, who was killed in an airplane accident near Fayetteville.

Early in 1921 two Field Artillery units began training in the camp, the 13th Field Artillery Brigade and the 17th Field Artillery Brigade. Although training was being conducted according to schedule, the War Department decided to abandon Camp Bragg on August 23, 1921. Through the efforts of Brigadier General Albert J. Bowley, Commanding General of the Camp, and various civic organizations in the nearby community, the Secretary of War inspected the facilities of the reservation and on September 16, 1921, orders directing the abandonment of Camp Bragg were rescinded.



## FROM CAMP TO FORT

One of the most important dates in the history of the reservation is September 30, 1922, for on that date it became Fort Bragg and the work of making it a permanent Army post got under way. Under the leadership of General Bowley, the development of the Post progressed rapidly. Parade grounds and training facilities were furnished. Baseball diamonds and other athletic facilities were constructed. Thus the various features of the Fort developed and the fruits of this work are well in evidence today.

Because Fort Bragg was the only reservation in the United States sufficiently large to test the latest in long range artillery weapons, the Field Artillery Board was transferred here from Fort Sill, Oklahoma on February 1, 1922.

From 1923 to 1926 Field Artillery regiments at Fort Bragg were recruited up to peace time strength mainly from the ranks of men who had served in World War I. Motorized regiments of the Field Artillery made considerable progress in learning how to operate in deep sand, heavy mud, swamps, streams and forests. For each type of Field Artillery weapon there was an organization stationed at Fort Bragg armed with that particular weapon. This was done in order that the War Department might have within easy reach of Washington a practical Field Artillery Laboratory where every new item of Field Artillery equipment and each new procedure might be tested under actual service conditions. Thus Fort Bragg became an experimental laboratory as well as a training camp. The training was made even more thorough since the soldiers could obtain first hand knowledge of the latest weapons of war.

By that time, 1923, buildings used in World War I were reduced to a state of decay and, as a result, permanent structures began to appear on the reservation. During the four-year period which followed, four of the permanent brick barracks buildings were constructed, as well as 53 officers quarters, 40 non-commissioned officers quarters, magazines, motor and materiel sheds. All of the unoccupied temporary buildings of the early period were torn down. Streets and sidewalks were built. Lawns, shrubs, and trees were planted. Fort Bragg took on the appearance of one of the finest of all Army posts.

Realizing the value of friendly relations between the military personnel and the surrounding civilian population, a series of developments were started to build up the desired friendship between Fort Bragg and its neighbors. A new highway was built connecting the center of the Post with the limits of the reservation, making the Fort more accessible to the outside world.

In 1932 was erected the beautiful Post Hospital in the main area of the Post. Additional brick barracks were also built then as were most of the permanent buildings which are standing today.

The number of troops at the Post was increased by the arrival of the 4th Field Artillery from Camp Robinson, Arkansas, June 9, 1931. Units of the National Reserve Officers Training Corps, Officers Reserve Corps and Citizens Military Training Corps of the state used the facilities of the Post for their annual encampments. Fort Bragg, as headquarters for District A of the Civilian Conservation Corps, supervised the work and administration of approximately thirty camps in the two Carolinas.



Pictures taken during construction period (1940-41).



# POST COMMANDERS

From		To
		May 15, 1919
September 16, 1918 . . .	COLONEL MAXWELL MURRAY . . . . .	
May 16, 1919 . . . . .	BRIGADIER GENERAL LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK . . . . .	July 1, 1919
July 1, 1919 . . . . .	COLONEL GEORGE R. GREEN . . . . .	August 15, 1919
August 16, 1919 . . . . .	COLONEL FRANK E. HOPKINS . . . . .	October 9, 1919
October 10, 1919 . . . . .	MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM S. McNAIR . . . . .	February 4, 1920
February 5, 1920 . . . . .	COLONEL LEE J. AHERN . . . . .	April 19, 1920
April 20, 1920 . . . . .	COLONEL WILLIAM S. McNAIR . . . . .	August 15, 1920
August 16, 1920 . . . . .	LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHARLES R. LLOYD . . . . .	October 3, 1920
October 4, 1920 . . . . .	COLONEL ALBERT U. FAULKNER . . . . .	November 24, 1920
November 25, 1920 . . . . .	COLONEL ALBERT J. BOWLEY . . . . .	February 1, 1921
February 2, 1921 . . . . .	MAJOR E. L. GRUBER . . . . .	February 15, 1921
February 16, 1921 . . . . .	LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROBERT C. FOY . . . . .	July 4, 1921
July 5, 1921 . . . . .	BRIGADIER GENERAL ALBERT J. BOWLEY . . . . .	March 27, 1928
March 28, 1928 . . . . .	COLONEL THOMAS E. MERRILL . . . . .	July 3, 1928
July 4, 1928 . . . . .	COLONEL HENRY W. BUTNER . . . . .	August 19, 1929
August 20, 1929 . . . . .	BRIGADIER GENERAL LUCIUS R. HOLBROOK . . . . .	October 4, 1930
October 5, 1930 . . . . .	COLONEL ALBERT U. FAULKNER . . . . .	January 1, 1931
January 2, 1931 . . . . .	BRIGADIER GENERAL HERBERT J. BREES . . . . .	April 28, 1931
April 29, 1931 . . . . .	COLONEL ALBERT U. FAULKNER . . . . .	June 2, 1931
June 3, 1931 . . . . .	BRIGADIER GENERAL MANUS McCLOSKEY . . . . .	April 30, 1938
May 1, 1938 . . . . .	COLONEL GEORGE R. ALLIN . . . . .	May 10, 1938
May 11, 1938 . . . . .	BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM BRYDEN . . . . .	April 9, 1940
April 10, 1940 . . . . .	LIEUTENANT COLONEL MILTON H. TAULBEE . . . . .	June 14, 1940
June 15, 1940 . . . . .	COLONEL JOHN P. STARKEY . . . . .	September 12, 1940
September 13, 1940 . . . . .	BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANCIS E. HONNEycUTT . . . . .	September 19, 1940
September 20, 1940 . . . . .	BRIGADIER GENERAL RENE E. D. HOYLE . . . . .	November 3, 1940
November 4, 1940 . . . . .	MAJOR GENERAL JACOB L. DEVERS . . . . .	July 3, 1941
July 4, 1941 . . . . .	COLONEL CHARLES B. ELLIOT . . . . .	September 28, 1941
September 29, 1941 . . . . .	COLONEL EDWIN P. PARKER, JR. . . . .	December 1, 1941
December 2, 1941 . . . . .	BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN T. KENNEDY . . . . .	Present



By June, 1940, the population of the Post had increased to 5,400 men living a normal peacetime army life which was not to continue for long. Events in Europe, notably the defeat of France and the subjugation of most of Europe by the Germans led to measures to increase the security of our country and as a result the first peace-time conscription for military service was in effect in our nation.

Even before the Selective Service Act became law, preparations were under way throughout the nation and at Fort Bragg to house our expanding Army. Construction was under way on the new Recruit Reception Center that was to process the thousands of men to be called for service from this area. Begun on August 16, 1940, construction work on the Reception Center was completed in 75 days and by November 18, 1940, the Center was ready to receive the first men to be inducted thereat. Commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Earle C. Ewert, the center was ready to process 1,000 men daily.

The completion of the Reception Center heralded the vast program of expansion which hit Fort Bragg like a tornado and which in nine months converted Fort Bragg into one of the largest military installations in America. The original plans were enlarged time after time and the project, one of twenty such, was easily the largest of its type. Notwithstanding, each phase was completed on, or ahead of, schedule. From a strength of 5,400 in June 1940, the number of troops here increased to 67,000 by the summer of 1941.

Some idea of the size and speed of the project may be obtained from statistics gathered during the period. More than 31,544 men were employed on the project. More than

700 lumber mills throughout North and South Carolina were kept busy working overtime to furnish the more than one million board feet of lumber used daily. The payroll during this period averaged more than \$100,000.00 a day, the highest figure having been \$174,000.00 for a single day. The Finance Office at the Post paid out funds at the rate of \$140.00 per minute for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941. The cost of the entire expansion project reached the sum of \$44,681,309.00 in August, 1941, with the work practically completed.

Seven days a week, twenty-four hours a day, these thousands of men, most of whom lived within a radius of ninety miles, worked steadily at the big program. Day and night huge trucks laden with building material crept along the highways, which were already clogged by thousands of vehicles of every description. The two railroads that serviced the Post, the Cape Fear and the Atlantic Coast Line, delivered an average of 65 carloads of supplies daily. The timely procurement and delivering of building material contributed largely to the phenomenal speed with which the work was accomplished.

For nine months the work of expanding Fort Bragg's housing facilities had continued unabated. Everywhere workmen were pushing roads through pine forests and, at one period during the project, buildings were being erected at the rate of one building every 32 minutes. Sights of soldiers in training, carpenters working, guns and construction equipment, crowds and general upheaval, all presented a crazy patch-work of pictures. But there was method in this madness, because, by August, 1941, 2,739 new buildings were in use and several field units had progressed rapidly with their mobilization training.



Pictures taken during construction period (1940-41).





GENERAL JOHN T. KENNEDY AND GENERAL ALBERT J. BOWLEY

The project constitutes a tribute to the workmen involved and to their directors. It was a thorough test of the planning organization, and operating ability of the United States Army. Special tribute should be paid to Lieutenant General Jacob L. Devers, who at that time was Commanding General of the Post. The actual organization and supervision of this tremendous construction program was under the personal direction of Colonel Lawrence L. Simpson, the Constructing Quartermaster.

By far the largest area of expansion and construction undertaken during this period was that of the Field Artillery Replacement Center, which became the largest center of its kind in the country.

Rivaling the Replacement Center project was the construction of the cantonment for the Ninth Infantry Division, the largest unit at Fort Bragg at that time. Covering approximately 500 acres, the Division Area was completed in exactly 107 days. Upon completion the entire Division was comfortably housed in the 623 buildings of the area.

Hospitals, chapels, libraries, exchanges and service clubs were all built during this period. Two laundries the largest in North Carolina, a bakery with a production capacity of 40,000 pounds of bread daily, a Post Office building and three large cold storage units, each with sufficient capacity to supply 12,500 men for four days, were also built. Communication facilities were established and miles of road were built. Sewage lines and water mains were established. Power lines and filtration plants were built. In short Fort Bragg was ready to play its vital role in the war which was to come.

During the summer of 1941 this nation saw the largest peace-time maneuvers ever engaged in by our Army. More than 400,000 men participated in the Carolina maneuvers. The officers and men of Fort Bragg played a large and successful part in these maneuvers and gained much valuable experience. When the Japanese attacked us on 7 December 1941, the Station Complement under its newly appointed commander, Colonel John T. Kennedy, was ready to carry on with but one thought—Victory!













One of the many Lakes and Ponds  
on the Reservation.



Permanent Barracks

Left: Post Chapel

# SCENES AT FORT BRAGG

Presenting the Scenic Beauty  
of the Post.



Military Police Headquarters



Looking West Along Randolph Street

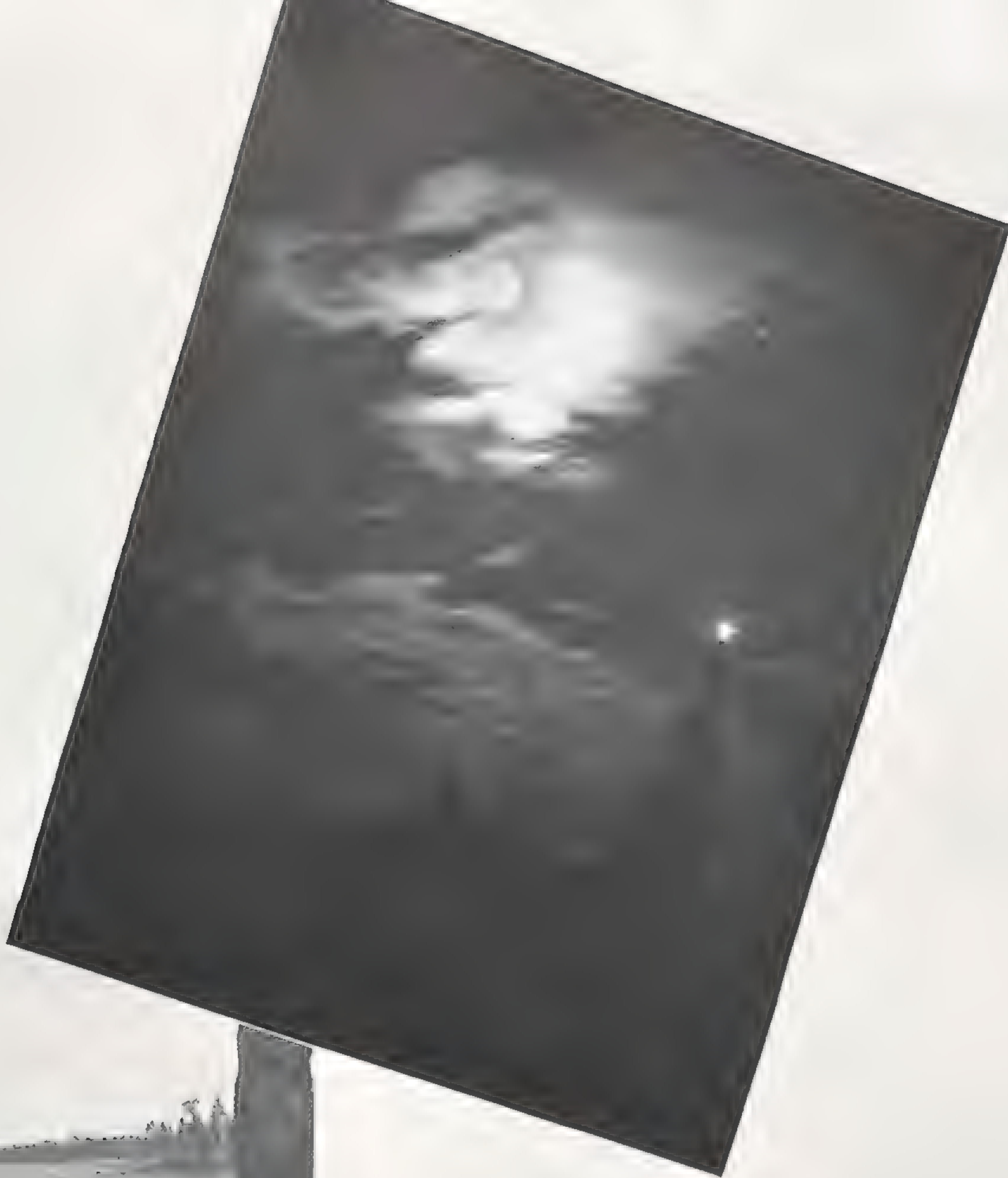


# SCENES AT





# FORT BRAGG







Non-commissioned officers quarters.



Hospital No. 1.



Officers' Club.



Field house-gymnasium.

# POST



Guest house No. 1.





Post Headquarters



Officers' Quarters



Service Club No. 1



Theater No. 1



Temporary Barracks

## BUILDINGS





# FOURTH SERVICE COMMAND

The Fourth Service Command, with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, includes geographically the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, and is one of the largest, both in population and area, of the nine service commands in the United States.

Under the direction of Major General Frederick E. Uhl, Commanding General, the Fourth Service Command coordinates the Army Service Forces activities of more than 781 installations of which Fort Bragg is one of the largest and most important. These installations are operated by approximately 115,000 persons of whom nearly 60,000 are military personnel and 55,000 are civilians. Approximately 1,000,000 soldiers of the Air, Ground and Service Forces are equipped, housed and fed by the personnel of the Fourth Service Command.

MAJOR GENERAL FREDERICK E. UHL, U. S. A.  
Commanding General Fourth Service Command

Right: Principal Staff Members Headquarters Fourth Service Command.  
Below: Brigadier General Sydney Erickson U. S. A., Chief of Staff, Headquarters Fourth Service Command.







ARMY SERVICE FORCES  
HEADQUARTERS FOURTH SERVICE COMMAND  
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

23 January 1945

AN APPRECIATION OF FORT BRAGG'S WAR EFFORT

The contribution of the Fort Bragg Civilian-Military Team to the war effort cannot be measured directly in terms of enemies slain or of territory liberated, and no battlefield honors or glories will come to its members. But the sustained effort of Fort Bragg personnel through the dark days of Pearl Harbor and during the difficult and exacting training period since those days, has been a factor of prime importance in the battle successes of our troops in theaters of operations around the world. In Tunisia and Sicily; at Salerno, Cassino, Saint Lo, Aachen, Metz and Strasbourg; on Guadalcanal, New Guinea, Saipan and Luzon -- wherever troops that were trained at Fort Bragg have served and are serving, Fort Bragg personnel may think with pride on their individual and collective contributions to the successful conduct of the war.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "F. E. Uhl," with a stylized flourish at the end.

F. E. UHL,  
Major General, U. S. Army,  
Commanding.





From left to right: Major Newcomb, Control Officer; Colonel Rosser, Executive Officer; General Kennedy, Commanding General; Lt. Col. Abrahams, Post Inspector General; Capt. McLean, Public Relations Officer; Capt. Bennet, Acting Aide de Campe.



Upon General Kennedy, the Commanding General, Ft. Bragg, rests the great responsibility of carrying out the various functions which have been assigned to Ft. Bragg by the Army Service Forces. It is his job to carry out this work efficiently, with a minimum of personnel and funds, and with a maximum of accomplishment. General Kennedy heads an organization (shown graphically on page 27) of approximately 10,000 persons, civilian and military, including men being processed in the WD Personnel Center.

Assisting General Kennedy in the execution of his many duties are the various staff division directors and technical service officers and a small staff group having no operating responsibilities. This small group is known as the Office of the Commanding General and is made up of the Executive Officer, the Inspector General, the Control Officer and the Public Relations Officer; each officer heading a small group of personnel.



The Executive Officer is the principal assistant and is next in command to General Kennedy. It is his function to see that necessary action is taken to carry out the plans and policies of the Commanding General. The Executive Officer coordinates the work of the various post agencies and acts for the Post Commander in his absence. The present Executive Officer is Colonel Landon C. Rosser, F. A., who has occupied this highly important position for more than three years. Assisting Colonel Rosser in his work is Major John W. Sample, Infantry.



COL. ROSSER, MAJ. SAMPLE

## Office of the COMMANDING GENERAL

The Inspector General, Lt. Colonel Rolland S. Abrahams, makes inspections and investigations of all agencies under the jurisdiction of the Post Commander. It is the work of the Post Inspector General to look into the status of the various post funds; the morale and discipline of the command; to hear complaints and to investigate the propriety of routine operations conducted by individuals and organizations of the command. From June 1941 to April 1944, Major Clarence M. Rogers IGD, was the Post Inspector General. In April 1944 Major Rogers was succeeded by Lt. Colonel Abrahams, the present Post Inspector General.



Office of Post Inspector General.





Control office.



General Kennedy presents check for \$16,000.00, Ft. Bragg's contribution to United War Relief Fund, to Mr. Joseph F. Price, Chairman of Cumberland County Committee, United War Fund. Mr. W. M. Shaw, postmaster of Fayetteville and Ft. Bragg, and Capt. McLean, look on.

The Control Officer, Major Fidelis D. Newcomb, assumed the direction of that office upon its organization in January 1944. The Control Office is a group which follows-up on the orders of the Post Commander to see that his orders are carried out. This office makes recommendations to the Commanding General for the improvement in the efficiency and economy of operations of all elements of the command. It gathers work load data and charts significant trends; it controls the design and employment of all local forms; it makes work simplification studies and develops uniform organization and functional charts. It is the commander's own personal group of management engineers constantly on the job to recommend improvement and always following up; this duty of following up being one of the most vital of all staff functions. Assisting Major Newcomb is Lieutenant Nathan C. Haines. During the first year of existence the Control Office put into effect recommendations for the saving of labor and material to the value of more than \$200,000.00.

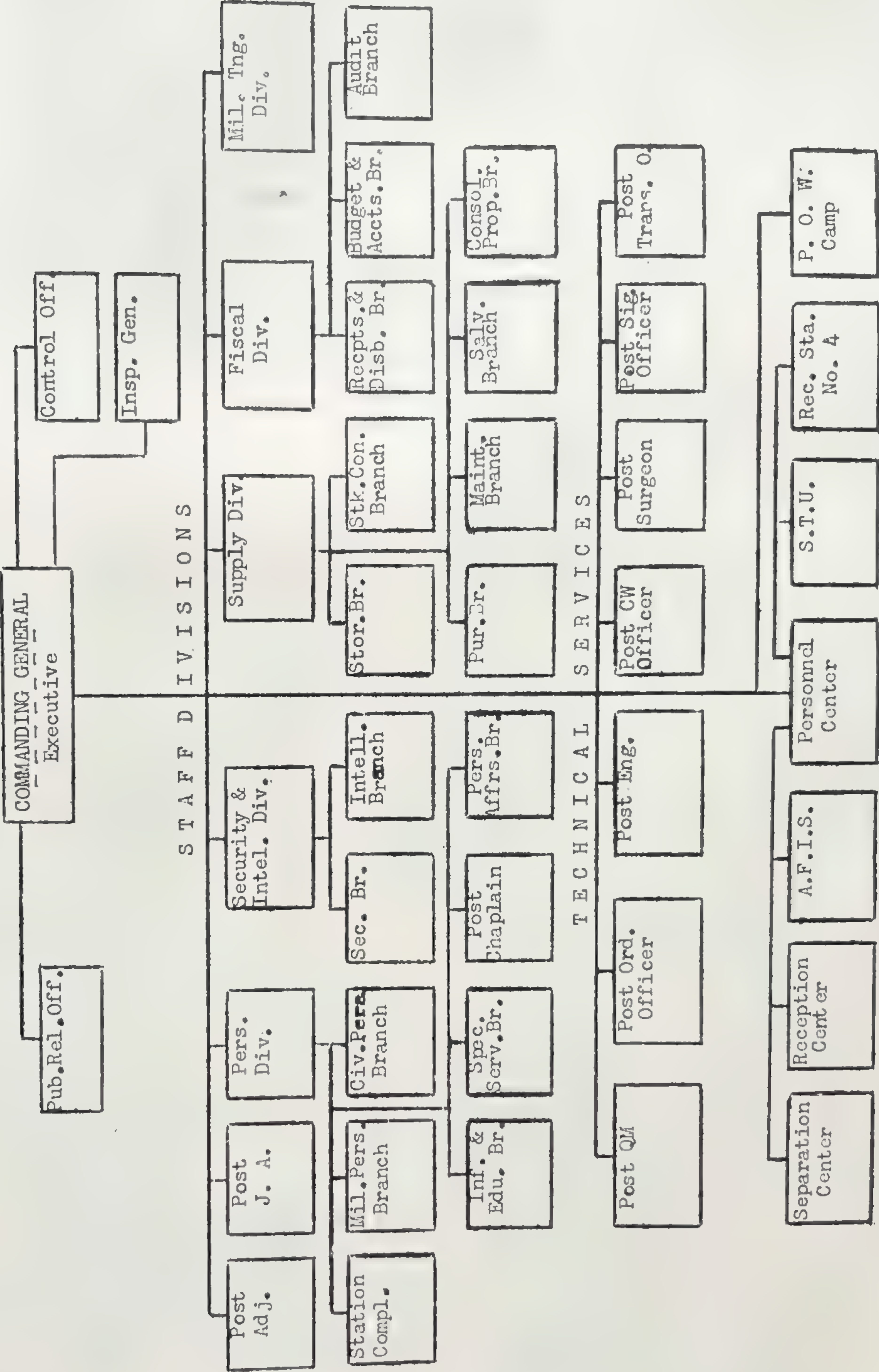
The Post Public Relations Officer, Captain Alexander T. McLean, has complete supervision over the public relations activities. Included in his function is the fostering of good will between the military and civilian populations. He must keep the public informed of what takes place at Ft. Bragg and must keep the home town papers supplied, as far as possible, with items of interest concerning residents of that town who are stationed at Ft. Bragg. He reviews the material which appears in the camp newspaper, "The Fort Bragg Post," and he must plan and execute various patriotic rallies and conferences which play an important part on the home front.



Public Relations office.



POST ORGANIZATION







Left to right: Lt. Wilson, Capt. Layton, Capt. Tatum, Maj. Waters, Lt. Vanderslice, Lt. Col. Russell, Capt. Parks, Maj. Willner, Lt. Simmons, Lt. Armiger, Lt. Fleet, Capt. Hatcher.



Sergeant Majors Office



File Room

Lieutenant Colonel Raymond H. Russell, Post Adjutant, signs official communications and papers in the name of the Commanding General; and authenticates, reproduces and distributes Post General and Special Orders as well as all directives which apply directly to the proper functioning of Post organizations. Assisted by Major Lynn S. Waters, he has complete jurisdiction over the processing of all incoming and outgoing mail and the classifying of documents as to their content and nature. In the Post Central Files are kept a copy of all important documents and records issued from Headquarters, while the Message Center acts as a general clearing house for the distribution of all communications to the units located on the Post.

Over 600,000 pieces of mail are handled during a peak month by the Fort Bragg Postal Section, one of the most important activities to come under the jurisdiction of the Post Adjutant. Operated by a staff of 17 persons, under the supervision of Major A. J. Willner, Post Postal Officer, and Captain Ernest R. Hatcher, this section performs many functions of the Army Postal Service. It coordinates the activities of 37 message centers scattered throughout the Post. Perhaps its most valuable contribution to the personnel of the Post is the maintenance of the Directory Service, which by means of locator cards, is kept the correct present address of each organization and of each individual. Through these locator cards the correct addresses of all individuals and units transferred from the Post to other stations are kept for a period of two years. During an active month over 90,000 change of address cards were completed. Schools for Unit Mail Clerks, which are conducted periodically by the Postal Officer, have an average attendance of 300 officers and enlisted men.



# ADJUTANT

The Post Publication Section, directed by Lieutenant William A. Fleet, is responsible for the requisitioning, storing and issuing of most publications published by the War Department. Under his direction is operated a Message Center which receives and distributes all new publications.

As head of the Ration Board Section, Captain Matthew L. Tatum supervises the various OPA rationing programs for the personnel at Fort Bragg. Included in the activities of this section are the issuance of shoe purchase certificates and ration currency, as well as gasoline and tire certificates. The Board processes and issues approximately 3,000 shoe purchase certificates monthly, and during very busy months as many as 8,000 cars are rationed for gasoline and tires. In a recent three weeks period, 3,500 basic "A" gasoline rations were issued personally to applicants.

The Post Adjutant is also responsible for the review of the Reports of Survey originating on the Post. Captain James T. Layton, who conducts the work in this activity, makes the necessary corrections, and insures the proper distribution of the Reports of Survey. He maintains records of the proceedings of the Board of Officers appointed by this Headquarters for various reasons, and conducts necessary correspondence in connection with same.

The promulgation of a Safety Program for all military and civilian personnel on the Post comes with the scope of the activities of the Post Adjutant. As Post Safety Director Lieutenant Thomas W. Simmons, Jr., makes every effort to reduce the number of injuries to the Post personnel by supervising and coordinating all safety activities within the Post. While seeing that potential and actual hazards are removed, he conducts an extensive educational program in safety procedures, utilizing visual aids, posters, publications, and other media.

Reading clockwise: Post Publication Warehouse. . . . Rationing Board. . . . Office of Post Safety Director. . . . Army Directory Service. . . . Message Center.





# POST JUDGE ADVOCATE

The legal staff of Fort Bragg consists of Lieutenant Colonel Walter J. Wadlington, JAGD, and his assistants, all of whom were practicing attorneys in civilian life.

The primary mission of the Post Judge Advocate is to act as legal adviser to the Post Commander and to the directors of his various staff divisions. In the execution of this mission the duties of the Judge Advocate fall into four categories: Military Justice, Military Affairs, Claims, and Legal Assistance.

Probably the most important of these is that of Military Justice. The Judge Advocate is responsible for the proper preparation of charges for trial by courts-martial, the preparation for trial, the actual trial of the case, and a review thereof for final action by the Commanding General. He personally interviews each prisoner sentenced by the court for a possible consideration of clemency and, if warranted, a recommendation that clemency be afforded to the prisoner is made to the Commanding General. Fort Bragg was given General Court-Martial jurisdiction in April of 1943, and since that time approximately 150 general court-martial cases have been tried. Since this number includes trial of cases by this headquarters for various attached Army Ground Forces, and Army Service Forces troops, it is indicative that on a post of this size, the discipline among troops of the Station Complement is excellent. The trial offenders by Summary and Special Courts-Martial generally averages from two to three times the number tried by General Courts-Martial.

In the field of Military Affairs, the Judge Advocate is called upon for opinions on various miscellaneous questions of law pertaining to officers, enlisted personnel, and civilian employees. These questions cover a wide scope of the law on pay, allowances, retirements, discharges, taxation, and other matters related thereto, as well as questions on legal problems involved in the operation of various governmental instrumentalities such as the Post Exchange, Officers' Messes, Service Clubs, and the like.

The Claims Section of the Judge Advocate's Office investigates, processes, and reviews all claims in favor of or against the government. In February of 1944, the Commanding General was given authority by the Secretary of War to pay all claims against the government up to \$250.00, and in August of 1944, this authority was increased to \$1,000.00, the maximum provided under the claims statutes. From January through September, 1944, the Claims Section processed 75 claims. The average amount of each claim filed was \$75.00, while the amount actually allowed and paid by this Headquarters averaged about \$43.00.

In addition to these duties, the Judge Advocate's Office also acts as legal counsel to the military personnel of the entire post in their personal legal affairs, and offers legal advice to the soldiers on such matters as divorce, property contracts, and other legal problems that confront them. The office prepares and offers advice on various legal documents such as wills, powers of attorney, deeds, bills of sale, contracts, and similar legal instruments.

Top: Lt. Col. Wadlington, Lt. Pilarski, Lt. Cooper, C. W. O. Rosenberger.  
Second from top: General court-martial in session.







MAJOR H. S. HEATH

When the Personnel Division was organized at the Post in August, 1942, in compliance with War Department Orders directing the reorganization of many branches of the Army, including Service Command installations, it comprised only four Branches: Civilian Personnel, Military Personnel, Special Services, and Chaplains. Since that time the Morale and Education Branch, now called the Information and Education Branch, has been established separately from the Special Services Branch, and a Personal Affairs Branch has been established. Also under the supervision of the Director of the Personnel Division are the Station Complement Detachments.



## PERSONNEL DIVISION

Office personnel of the Division.

Although the functions and activities of each Branch differ, the Personnel Division, as such, has general supervision over all the activities of the various Branches coordinating their work and maintaining liaison between the Branches. The frequent changes required because of a constantly changing war picture, the wide fluctuation in the number of military and civilian personnel, and the training and supervision necessary for maximum efficiency in so many varied activities in these Branches, and the replacement of military personnel by civilians, indicate the scope of work in the Division.

Major Henry S. Heath, Director of the Personnel Division since September, 1944, succeeded Colonel Clyde H. Hale, who retired after serving approximately four months as Director. Lieutenant Colonel McKinnon Carmichael served as Director of the Division from the time of its organization until he was followed by Colonel Hale.







Interior views of Post Chapel.



Col. Trexler and his assistants.



Conducting services in the field.

"Before going into battle the foolish, unmeaning oath is silent; with the bracing of the nerves there goes up a prayer for strength and valor and deliverance."

## POST CHAPLAIN

The Corps of Chaplains is specifically charged with the religious and moral welfare of the members of the Army. Chaplains are the guides, counselors, and friends of every officer, enlisted man and enlisted woman. They provide spiritual and moral leadership for all troops. The chaplain is also the advisor and consultant of his commander in all matters of religious observance and in matters involving the morale and character building of the troops under that commander. Regular worship services, as well as various religious ceremonies and functions, are conducted by Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish Chaplains for the men and women of their respective faiths. These men have, by virtue of the high place that they occupy in the Army, exerted a very important influence on the morale of the American Army.

Here at Fort Bragg every effort is made to provide for the spiritual welfare of the soldiers. The twenty-two chaplains allocated to the Post hold services not only for the Army Service Forces troops station here, but also for Army Ground Forces and Army Air Forces soldiers in the geographic boundaries of the reservation who do not have chaplains present. Of the twenty-three chapels on the Post, thirteen are utilized by the Army Ground Forces and one by the Army Air Forces under chaplains furnished by their own headquarters.

Lieutenant Colonel Albert Matthews was named Post Chaplain in the reorganization of 1942. He was succeeded by Colonel James L. McBride in April of the following year. Colonel McBride remained here until August 1944 when he left to become Service Command Chaplain for the 6th Service Command, with headquarters in Chicago. The present Post Chaplain is Colonel Charles D. Trexler, a native of Pennsylvania and former pastor of the St. James Lutheran Church in New York City.

The true extent of the work accomplished by the Chaplains is difficult to gauge. Some measure of the appreciation that is felt for their efforts is best evidenced by the faithful and continued response given by the soldiers and their families.



# PERSONAL AFFAIRS BRANCH

"The Army cares for its Own" is the guiding motto for Personal Affairs Officers throughout the Army.

Realizing that financial worries are too often the cause of low morale among soldiers, the Army has always striven to do its utmost in reducing these worries to a minimum. In March 1942, a private charitable organization, the Army Emergency Relief, was formed to assist all military personnel and their dependents in need of emergency financial relief. Soon thereafter Fort Bragg established an Army Emergency Relief Office coordinating its work with the activities of the American Red Cross; these two agencies being the only organizations officially approved by the War Department to engage directly in welfare activities for military personnel.

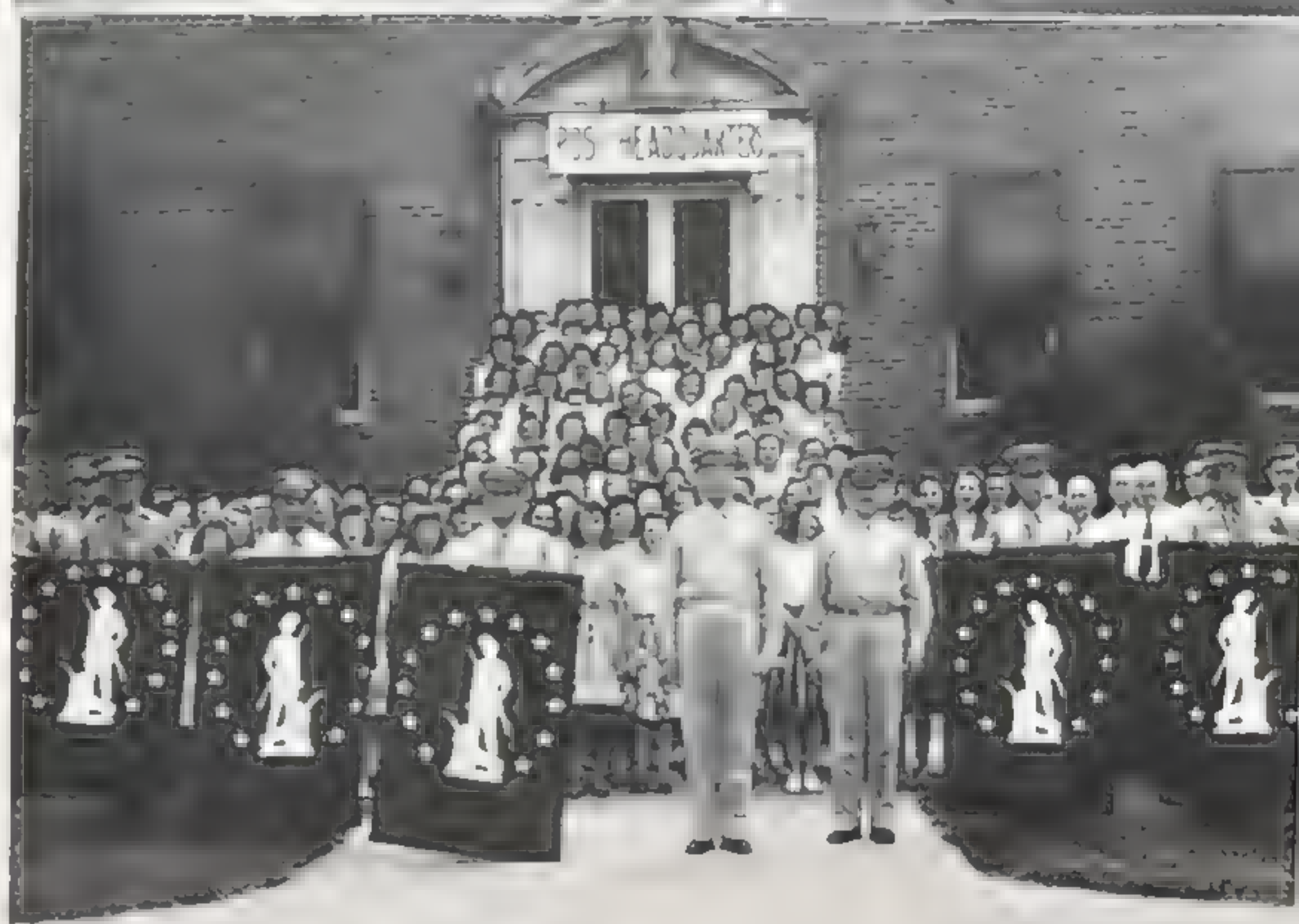
In February of 1944 a Personal Affairs Branch was established at Fort Bragg. Functions of this branch included the services rendered by the Army Emergency Relief and Captain H. A. L. Harvey, who initiated the relief work in 1942, became chief of the branch. He is presently assisted by Lieutenant Charles P. Rigo.

The Personal Affairs Officer, who is always available, gives information and assistance on all matters pertaining to financial emergencies, pay and allotments, soldier's benefits, dependent's benefits, insurance, war bonds, or any other matter of a personal nature. He maintains liaison with all governmental and private agencies engaged in relief activities.

Since its origin at Ft. Bragg, Army Emergency Relief has administered relief in more than 600 cases, involving expenditures of more than \$40,000.00, over half of which has already been repaid.

The Women's Volunteer Committee on Personal Affairs, headed by Mrs. Lucille A. Cubbison as chairman, is composed of wives and relatives of army personnel. This Committee renders valuable assistance to the Personal Affairs Officer in all matters requiring a "woman's touch."

The Personal Affairs Officer is also the Post War Bond Officer and the Post Life Insurance Officer. He is responsible for the promotion and dissemination of information relating to those two subjects. Fort Bragg personnel have purchased approximately \$8,000,000.00 in War Bonds in their effort to help win the war. Because civilian employees here have surpassed the goal of 90% participation and 10% gross pay deduction in the purchase of War Bonds, Fort Bragg is entitled to fly the Minute Man "T" flag. Over 97% of military personnel at Fort Bragg have either National Service or U. S. Government Life Insurance with an average policy of better than \$9,500.00.



Top to bottom: Capt. Harvey, Lt. Rigo. . . . Office employees. . . . Minute man "T" Flag Presentation. . . . Women's Volunteer Committee.



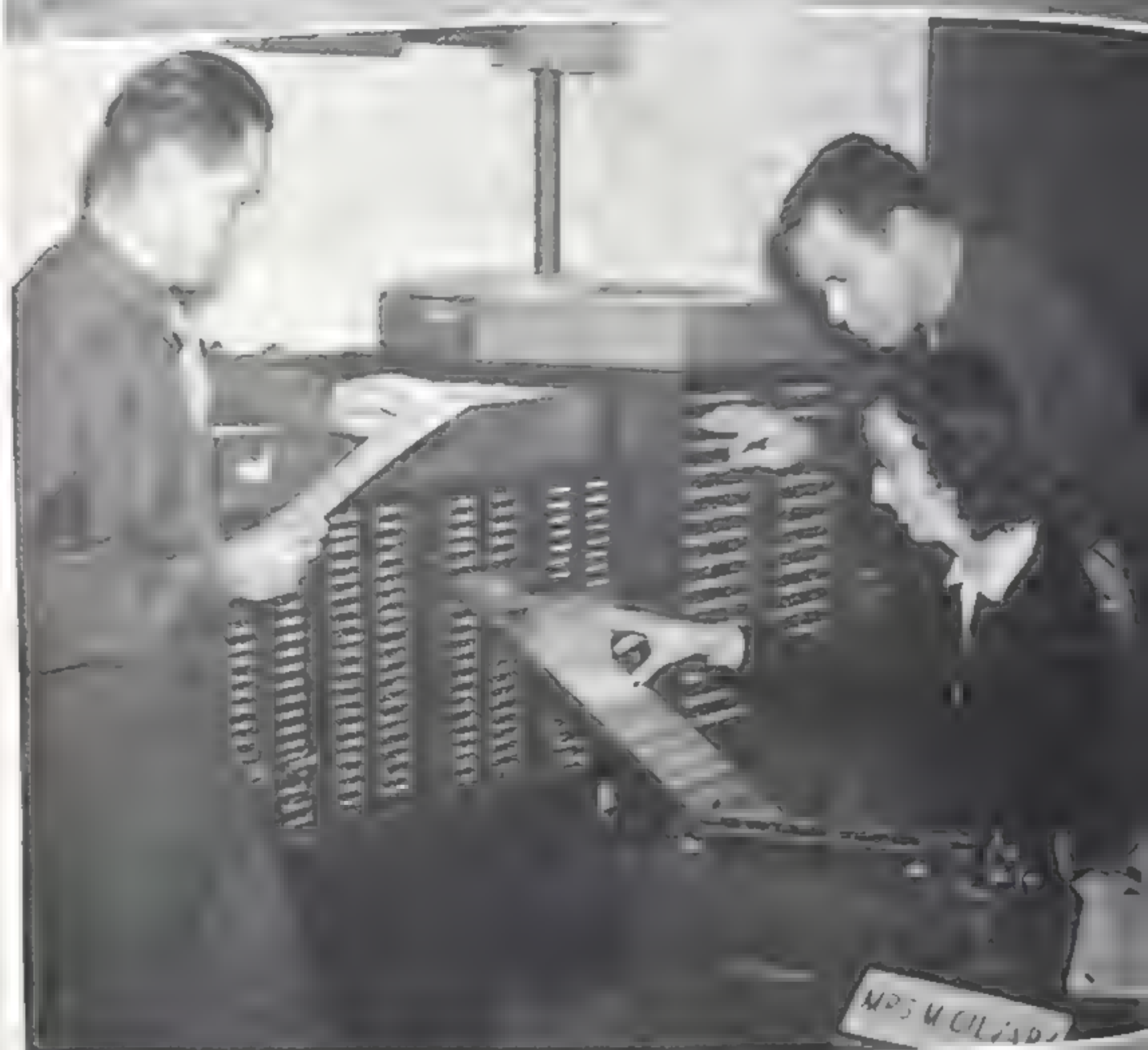


Major Hochstim, Lt. Lamberth

The establishment of the military Personnel Branch as a part of the Personnel Division in August 1942, represented a consolidation into one department of all Military Personnel activities of the Army Service Forces at Fort Bragg. As such, the Branch took over the work that had been formerly carried on under the supervision of the Personnel Adjutant, a member of the S-1 section of the Commanding General's staff. Major Henry S. Heath, present Director of the Personnel Division, was the Chief of Branch until October, 1944, when he was succeeded by Major J. J. Hochstim, who had been Assistant Personnel Adjutant of Fort Bragg from early in 1942, and head of the Officers' Section since the organization of the Branch. Major Hochstim is aided in the discharge of his duties by Lieutenant Carl J. Lamberth, Assistant Chief of the Military Personnel Branch.

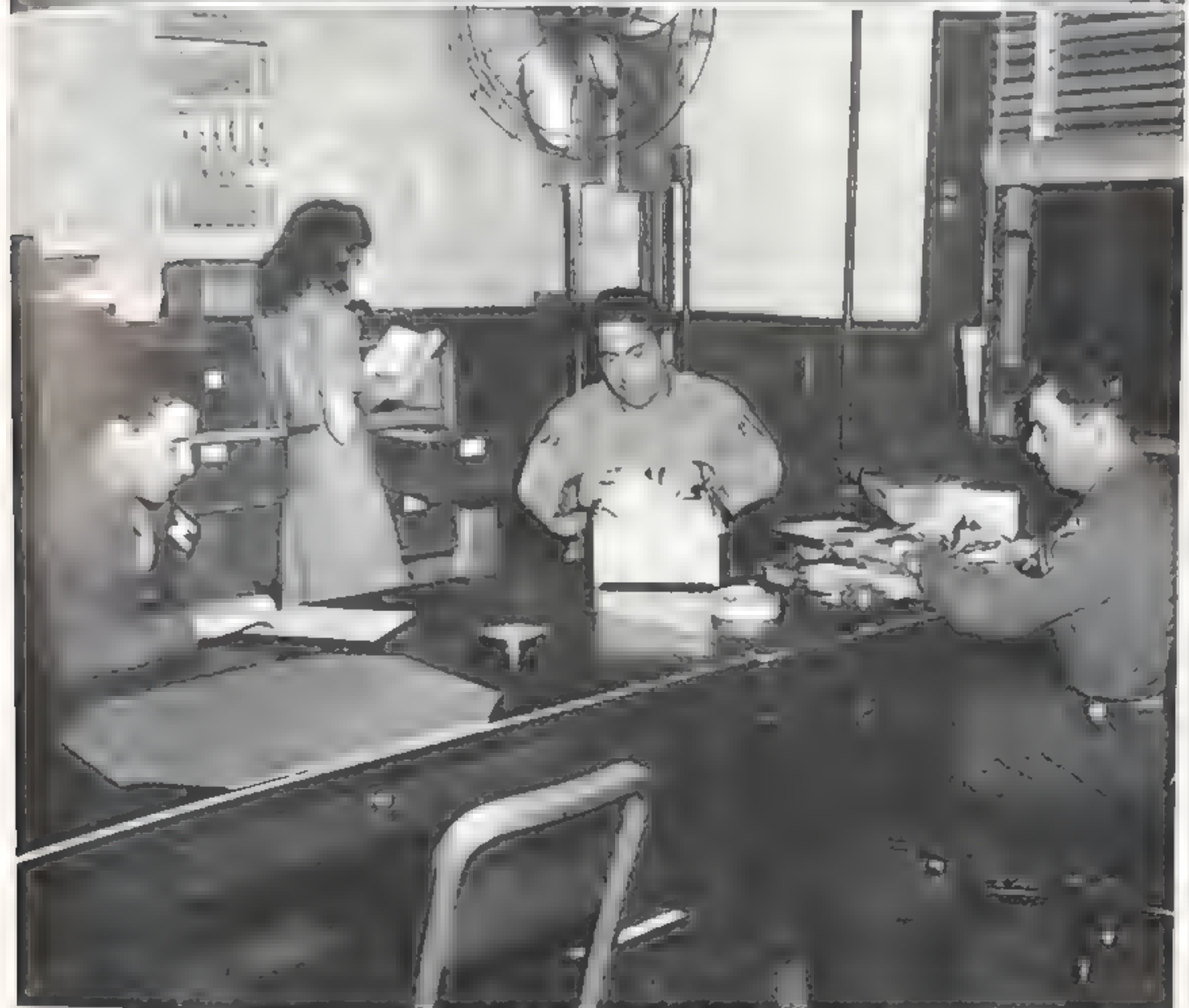
Besides acting as the Unit Personnel Office for the detachment of Service Command Unit No. 1449, the Military Personnel Branch handles requisitions, assignments, reassignments, promotions, and relief of military personnel for all Service Command installations on the Post. It prepares and maintains necessary records and reports, for all officers and enlisted men assigned to the Station Complement, including efficiency reports, classification cards, service records, locator files, strength reports, authorized allotments, payrolls and pay cards and the processing of various allowances, deductions and allotments.

Views of Office of Military Personnel Branch





# MILITARY PERSONNEL BRANCH



The transfer of general prisoners for disciplinary action, the naturalization of aliens, and the processing of applicants for Officers Candidate School are among other important duties performed by the Branch.

During the past two years approximately 20,000 officers and enlisted men have passed through Station Complement units to serve overseas or in other units within the United States. In the same period over 3,000 men have been discharged from the Army for every conceivable reason.

In addition to the Officers' and the Enlisted Men's Section, the Military Personnel Branch maintains a section which is directly responsible for the administration of all Army Service Force units at the Post as they prepare for overseas duty under Preparation for Overseas Movement and Preparation for Overseas Replacement regulations. The procurement of qualified personnel, and the reclassification and transfer of all disqualified personnel from these units during their organization phase is accomplished by this section. It also confers with these units and supervises the maintenance of all individual and organizational records and files, and checks their morning reports, sick registers, and other forms for correctness in content and form.





Prior to the establishment of the Civilian Personnel Branch as a part of the Personnel Division, civilian personnel functions were handled independently by the individual services, which received their directives from the respective Chiefs of Services. This centralization of activities under one office eliminated considerable duplication, permitted standardization of wages, and resulted in better utilization of personnel. It also afforded opportunities, through various simplification studies, training and personnel surveys made from time to time, to improve the working conditions and morale of approximately 5,000 civilian employees on the Post.

Lieutenant Colonel McKinnon Carmichael, former Director of the Personnel Division, also served as Chief of the Civilian Personnel Branch from its organization in September 1942 until June 5, 1944. At that time Major Elgin W. Johnston became Chief of Branch.

The Civilian Personnel Branch is primarily responsible for the administration of the functions pertaining to the employment, payment and separations necessary to maintain these civilian employees, and to insure proper placement for them according to their job qualifications. Other activities which supplement the services rendered by this office include a training section, a job evaluation and classification section, and an employee relations section. The results of the training section, especially, have been gratifying. Through the efforts of this section employees receive training in Job Instruction, Job Relations and Job Methods. On-the-job training courses have supplied a large number of trained personnel not available in the currently tight labor market. Orientation training is also offered in the form of lectures and films conducted at regularly scheduled intervals.

Top, left to right: Capt. Orr, Capt. Reynolds, Major Johnston. . . . Center: A Class in Job Methods Training. . . . Lower right: Classification Section. . . . Lower left: Placement Section.





# CIVILIAN PERSONNEL BRANCH

Fort Bragg is intensely proud of the fine record of its civilian army. Very few people realize fully what is actually accomplished with their help. Replacing military personnel for overseas duty, they equip and supply ground force organizations in training, repair and maintain all government equipment, and they render numerous other services affecting the morale, health, education, and general welfare of our troops. A few illustrations of the activities for them and their importance. In our three large laundries, working two shifts, great warehouses and storage plants, salvage section, clothing repair shops, hospital units, automotive and electrical shops, these workers are contributing directly to our War Effort. They perform a major part of the maintenance work on the reservation, covering the water system sewage disposal, heating and repair of buildings, and the roads and highways. They compose the entire personnel of our post exchanges. Clerical workers of every type are used in many of the offices on the Post, and they operate our very efficient communications system.

Job improvement suggestions made by our civilian employees have resulted in savings in manpower, material, and time, their savings to the Government amounting to over \$100,000 at Fort Bragg alone.

The Minute Man "T" flag, which flies in front of Service Club No. 1, testifies that our civilian army is not only physically working for victory, but is also doing its part financially.

Top: Taking oath of office. . . . Bottom: Pay Roll Section.







LIBRARY 2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR



Top, right: Officers Special Services Branch, left to right, seated: Major Cobb, Major Robertson, Major Crowell, Capt. Armstrong; standing: Lt. Howard, Lt. Bernschweig, Lt. Ward. . . . Top, left: Hostesses, Service Club. . . . Center: Cafeteria, Service Club. . . . Bottom: Entrance to Service Club.



Through the Special Services Branch, Post Authorities have gone all out to provide recreational facilities for the off-duty hours of personnel stationed at Fort Bragg. Due to the efforts of the Special Services Branch, under the leadership of Major Victor M. Robertson, every type of recreational activity is provided for making it unnecessary for personnel to leave the Post in search of recreation. Among the facilities offered are: theaters, service clubs, libraries, exchanges, and a well organized athletic program.

The eleven Post theaters, conveniently located, are the most popular of the various recreational facilities. Approximately 70,000 patrons weekly, is the record of the Post theaters, whose receipts, derived from a small admission charge, total \$500,000.00 annually. For the past two years Fort Bragg has led all installations in the United States in dividends received from the United States Army Motion Picture Service, a record of which Major Albert J. Crowell, Post Theater Officer, and his helpers may be proud.

The six Service Clubs of the Post function as centers for the social activities of the soldier. All Service Clubs are equipped with a library, a cafeteria, a soda fountain and a guest house. Here the soldier may enjoy a meal, or a sandwich; he may read the latest magazine, or write a letter home; he may play a tune on the piano, or listen to



# SERVICES

his favorite recording. Weekly programs are made up for his enjoyment and each night of the week the entertainment differs. There are dances, amateur shows, impromptu musicals, variety shows, quiz programs and other activities.

Five large Amphitheaters throughout the Post provide facilities for showing U. S. O. Camp Shows; for giving public addresses, or for any occasion in which there may be large gatherings.

The soldier plays as hard as he works and at Fort Bragg he is given the opportunity to participate in almost every indoor and outdoor athletic game. Under the supervision of Captain Robert P. Armstrong, the athletic program embraces all major sports from baseball in summer to basketball in winter. League competition provides an opportunity for spirited and friendly rivalry between units. In the winter of 1943-44 more than 400 basketball games were played in the Fort Bragg league. The large Field House is the center for basketball and all other indoor sports and for individual and group physical conditioning programs. For outdoor activities Fort Bragg has fifteen baseball diamonds, fifty tennis courts, three golf courses and nine swimming ponds, to mention only a few of the facilities.

Soldiers enjoying activities of special services







Views of recreational and athletic events.



In addition to the activities mentioned, the Special Services Branch is charged with the supervision of the Fort Bragg Councils of the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the Sergeant's Club and the Post Grade School.

The Fort Bragg Army Exchange Service, part of the Special Services Branch, operates or supervises all the revenue producing agencies on the Post. Included among these agencies are dry cleaning and tailoring establishments, a meat market and a grocery store, photo studios, barber shops, beauty parlors, the bus service, a shoe repair shop, a watch repair shop, and a dairy. Those agencies just mentioned are operated as concessions; other agencies, such as, the cafeterias and guest houses of the Service Clubs, are operated directly by the Exchange.

A few statistics will widely illustrate the tremendous scope of the Exchange Service Operations. The total volume of sales ranges between \$10,000,000.00 and \$12,000,000.00 annually. An average of 30,000 bottles of soft drinks and an equal number of bottles of beer are sold daily. Seventy-five thousand bars of candy are sold each month, while smokers buy 500,000 packs of cigarettes in the same period. This tremendous task requires a force of 964 civilian employees, operating sixty branches, under the direction of four officers, headed by Major Farrar M. Cobb. Major Cobb, in September 1944, took over the direction of the Exchange from Major C. R. Trimble, who was the Exchange Officer during most of 1942, 43 and 44.





Exchange officers, left to right, seated: Major Robertson, Chief Special Services Branch; Capt. Cooper; Major Cobb, Chief Army Exchange Section. Standing: Lt. Manley, Lt. Siemenski.

Office employees at work



## SPECIAL SERVICES

The "PX", as the Exchange is known, is the soldiers general store. Like such establishments back home, it serves as an informal club, a place where the soldier can relax a bit and discuss what he pleases with his friends while consuming a bottle of beer or a dish of ice cream. In the "PX" a soldier may obtain all items of ordinary use not supplied by the Army, be it a tube of tooth paste or a box of stationery.

Profits derived from Exchange Service operations are divided into two equal parts. Fifty percent goes to the Army Exchange Fund in Washington and fifty percent goes to the Fort Bragg Central Post Fund. Through the latter are financed most of the recreational, athletic and publication activities of the Post.



Buying magazines at news stand

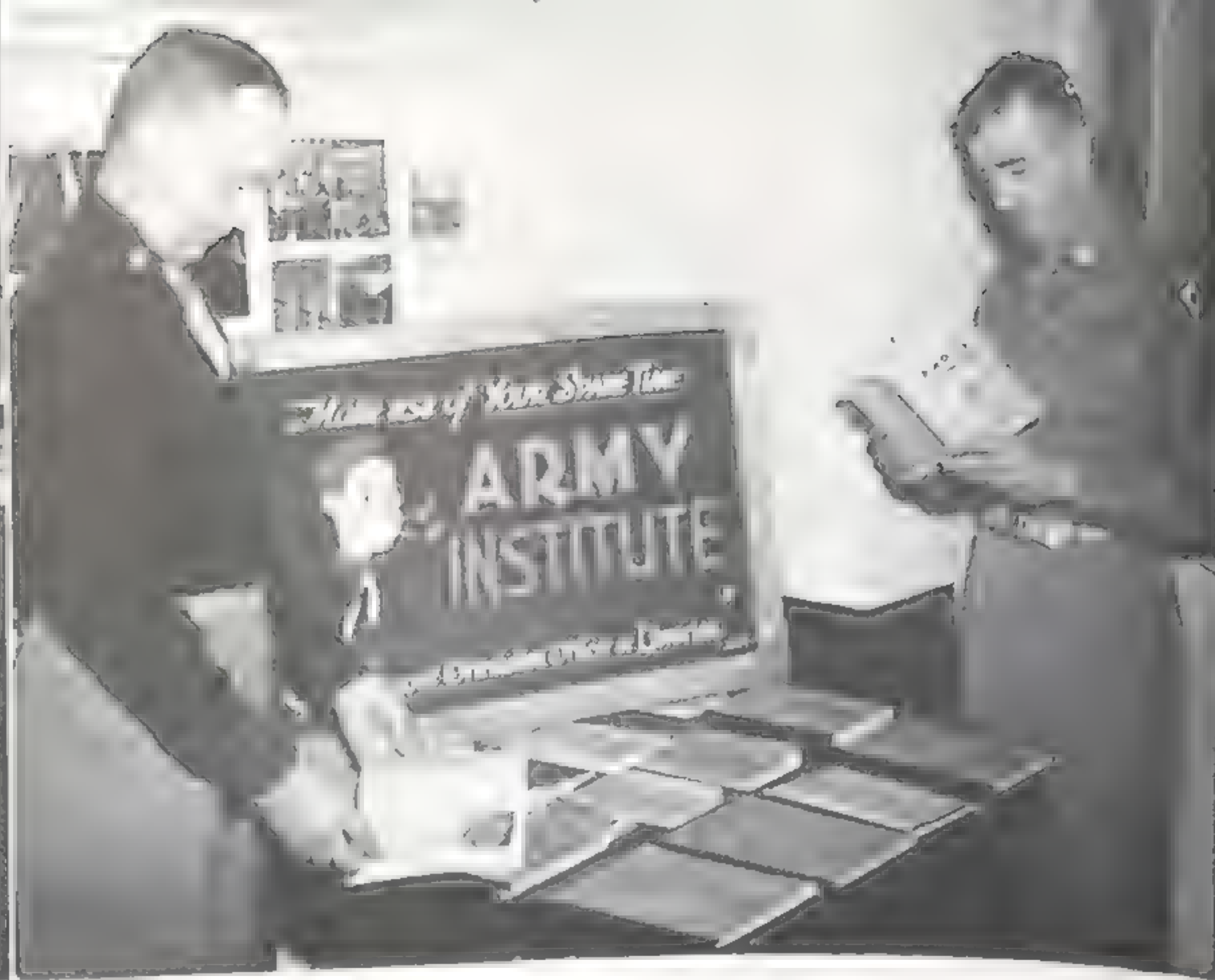


Main post exchange interior





Office of I. & E. Branch.



MAJOR DWIGHT

LT. FORD

## INFORMATION and EDUCATION

"Not only the best trained and best equipped but also the best informed soldier in the world" is the aim of the Information & Education Branch, which came into existence as the Morale Services Branch early in February 1944.

The most important function of this branch, headed by Major Francis M. Dwight, is to carry out the different phases of the Army Orientation and Education program. Weekly meetings for the Army Service Forces Orientation Officers are conducted where plans for improving the program are discussed. The material on which the discussions are based is made available to units of all forces on the Post. Orientation Kits and publications, such as, "Journal of Recognition" and "What the Soldier Thinks," are also made available to all units.

The official Post newspaper, the "Fort Bragg Post," is published weekly by the Information and Education Branch. This particular activity is under the direction of Lieutenant Gerald J. Ford, former Public Relations Officer of Fort Bragg. The "Fort Bragg Post," in addition to containing news of the important and interesting events which take

place on the Post or among the units stationed here, also contains a four page orientation supplement known as "The War Review," which deals with various aspects of the War.

Every day except Sunday a mimeographed sheet containing in brief the latest war news, known as the "Daily News Digest," is circulated. This is supplemented by a weekly mimeographed summary of the news.

In the office of this Branch there is an elaborate "War Room" and in each of the six Service Clubs there is a miniature "War Room" containing war maps and exhibits whereby the daily changes in battle positions are accurately recorded for everyone to see and thereby keep informed.

The broadcasting from its own studios of two daily programs, a special program on Wednesday nights, and the weekly summary of the news on Saturday nights, is among the activities of this Branch.

The Information and Education Branch is the central agency for the dissemination of material and information regarding off-duty education. They see to it that the soldier becomes acquainted with the advantages of self and group instruction and the benefits of the educational program of the United States Armed Forces Institute, more popularly known as the USAFI. Foreign language classes are also conducted, as well as open forum discussions, in which the views of the soldiers of the Post are presented.

War rooms.







Capt. Goble, Capt. Daub, Lt. Col. Larsen, Capt. Rankin, Lt. Holmes.



Office of Intelligence Branch.

The Intelligence Branch is part of the Security and Intelligence Division, which is directed by Lt. Colonel Hans C. Larsen, Provost Marshal, Fort Bragg. At various periods of time, according to the organization under which the Post was operating, the Intelligence Branch had the status of a Staff Division. Major A. J. Martin, Cav., headed the Intelligence Branch until early in 1944 when he was succeeded by Captain Harold J. Daub, who is assisted by Captain Arthur J. Goble.

The possession of information is essential to preparedness. A knowledge of the enemy's plan will go a long way in determining our own plans for offensive action. Important functions of the Intelligence Branch involve the collecting, evaluating and disseminating of information classed as intelligence or counter-intelligence in nature. This branch formulates plans and assists in carrying out measures to insure continued and uninterrupted progress of military activities and operations in spite of enemy inspired subversive efforts. Advice, instruction, and assistance are given to all units, organizations, and qualified individuals on or off the post on matters having a relationship to the mission of this agency.

On the other hand, secrecy of plans and activity is important to the surprise and success of any operation. Since Fort Bragg, because of the nature, scope, and impor-

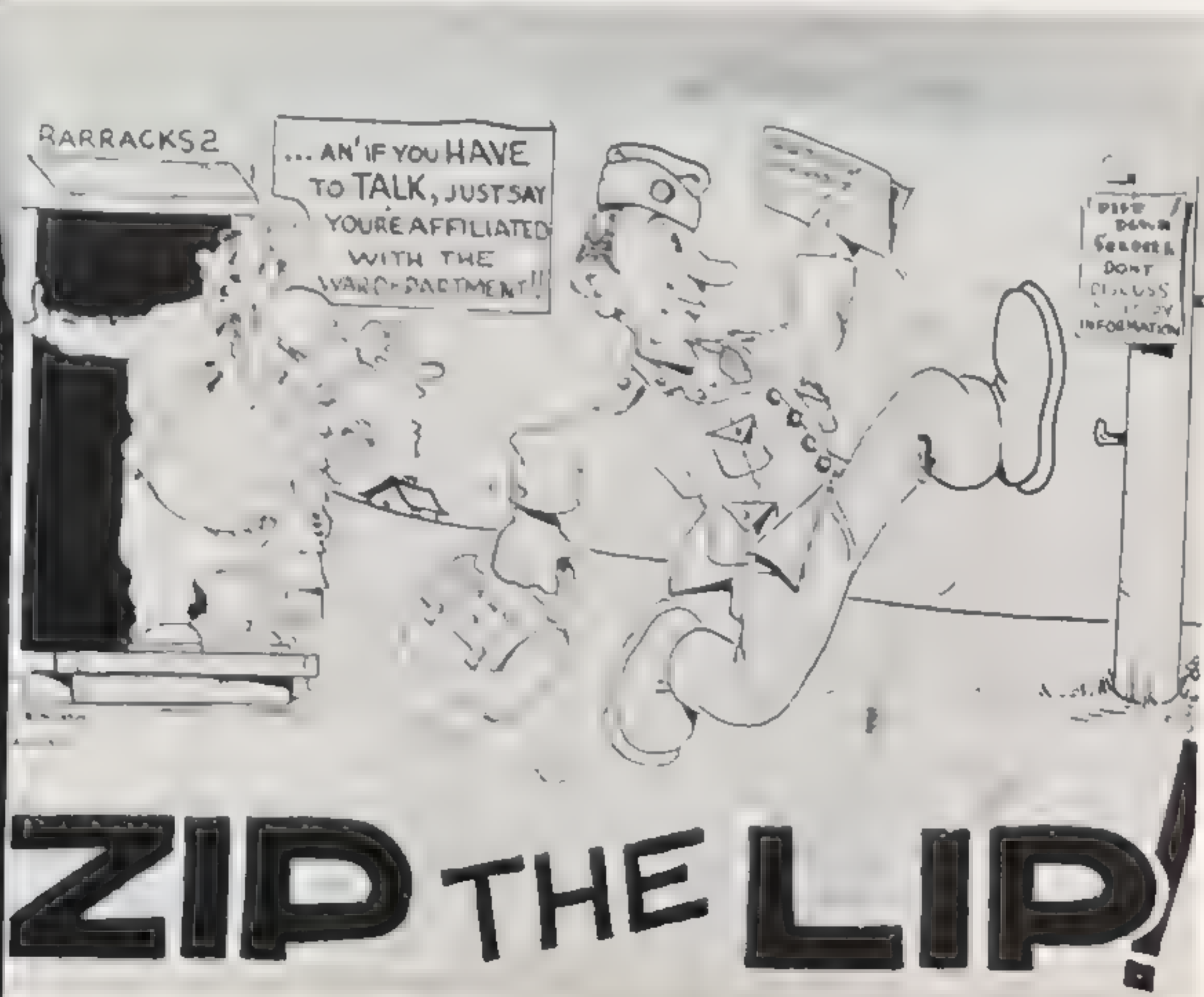
## INTELLIGENCE

tance of its activities, has always been considered a vital area in the War Effort, a comprehensive Security Educational program is carried on for the "Safeguarding of Military Information." The objective of the program, directed by Captain Edgar R. Rankin, is to secure voluntary assistance and cooperation in the self censorship of personal conversations or communications. The need and reasons for safeguarding military information are impressed on every individual, and his or her responsibility in this matter is emphasized. Through slides and film trailers projected on screens at regular showings in the theaters of the Post, and in those of adjacent communities, military and civilians are kept constantly aware of these objectives. Slogans, advertising, and editorials are inserted in the "Fort Bragg Post," unit publications, and local newspapers. Other media used with success include radio broadcasts, leaflet distribution, and poster displays. Material prepared and used at Fort Bragg is also furnished to other installations of the Fourth Service Command in similar programs. Slogans such as "Zip The Lip" have become nationally accepted.

Capt. Daub, Capt. Goble, Sgt. Cann.



A typical poster of "Zip the Lip" campaign.





# SECURITY

## MILITARY POLICE OFFICERS

Front Row: Lt. Col. Hans C. Larsen.  
2nd Row, L to R: Capt. H. C. Morgan, Maj. F. W. Reams, Capt. C. J. Griswold.  
3rd Row: Capt. George Gebert, Lt. Roy G. Byers, Lt. Van C. Holmes, Lt. Norman L. Knaf.



Control Station

Little understood, and greatly misunderstood, the job of the Military Policeman is one of the biggest on the Post. His duties are so manifold and complex that they are difficult to list completely. He is the Post patrolman, guard, game warden, forest ranger, kennel keeper, license dispenser, auxiliary to the town policeman, prison keeper, and "Sherlock Holmes." Since his work deals mainly with safety and protection, he is a member of the Security Branch of the Security and Intelligence Division. As Provost Marshal of the Fort Bragg District, Lieutenant Colonel Hans C. Larsen, Director of the Division and Chief of the Security Branch, assisted by Major F. W. Reams, is charged with the internal security and the maintenance of order not only on the Post but in seven surrounding communities as well. In addition to these counties, Fort Bragg now has military jurisdiction over the area formerly under the control of Camp Davis, consisting of six counties. A de-



War Dog Training

tachment of Military Police from Fort Bragg is now located at Wilmington, working under the supervision of Lieutenant Max C. Vogt, Provost Marshal at Wilmington.

Since Pearl Harbor more than 550,000 temporary and close to 30,000 permanent passes have been issued to civilians entering the Post, by the Identification and Registration Section, one of the most interesting departments of the Military Police. Passes are furnished only after these civilians have been properly identified and qualified. In addition to the identification and registration of civilian employees, dependents of military personnel, and visitors to the Post, this section has registered approximately 36,000 privately owned automobiles and carriers, and has issued over 2,000 fishing licenses. All cameras authorized by the Commanding General to be kept on the Post must be registered with this office, as is the case with personally owned firearms and pets. Complete records are kept by this office of the passes, permits, and registrations issued.

The Investigation Section is the detective bureau of the Post. This agency is engaged in the investigation of crimes, accidents, and charges of a minor nature. In this section are found records, files, fingerprints, and a photographic department. Photographers are employed to record scenes of accidents and crimes, to photograph the bodies involved as well as to use ultra-violet ray equipment for the permanent registering of finger prints and other evidence for crime detection. Almost daily contact is maintained with the F. B. I., Secret Service, and Narcotics Bureau, and various state and local law enforcement agencies in the joint conduct of investigations where concurrent jurisdiction is involved. Since January 1913, this section has prepared complete reports on more than 1,000 separate investigations.



With the installation of the Corps of Military Police Radio System in June, 1941, Fort Bragg became one of the first military posts in the country to have a complete two-way radio communications system. By means of this system permanent contact is maintained at all times with the mobile patrol units operating throughout the reservation, with the State Highway Patrol, and with other police radio stations. The 12,000 messages carried over the system have been largely responsible for the recovery of over 375 stolen vehicles, the identification of 4,000 automobile owners, the apprehension of 600 escaped military prisoners, and more than 1,200 absentees and deserters.

The Military Police Ranger Section operates three stations along the borders of the reservation. The Rangers patrol the Fort's extensive territory to apprehend trespassers, to steer the unwary from danger on the artillery ranges, to protect and preserve fish and game, and to report fires and other natural hazards. They also check on all troops in bivouacs and control speeding along the reservation roads.

Post traffic is controlled by three motorcycle units, each composed of eight men. These constantly patrol all thoroughfares, stopping traffic violators, and educating

drivers and pedestrians as to safety measures. To them fall the duties of guiding convoys, escorting visiting dignitaries, furnishing information and direction, and the tracing of missing or stolen vehicles.

In order to keep soldiers out of trouble and to insure that credit is reflected upon the Service, the Branch maintains town patrols in Fayetteville and surrounding communities. These patrols meet trains and busses and visit the more frequented places. Patrolmen call to the soldier's attention discrepancies and curb unseemly conduct.

Among other important duties that are discharged by the Security Branch may be included the maintenance of the Main Post Guard House, wherein are confined both garrison and general prisoners, and the prison hospital, which is operated in conjunction with the personnel of the Medical Corps. A training school is conducted for "rookies", who are instructed in the fundamentals of police work, and for special men and investigators, who are later sent for advanced training to the Provost Marshal General School at Fort Custer, Michigan. This Branch also provides training for War Dogs for guard and special duty, and furnishes military escorts and honor guards for funerals.

Military police at work.







Range control



Left to right: Maj. Perry, Maj. Rendell, Capt. Bensinger.

## MILITARY TRAINING DIVISION

The present Military Training Division, in operation since January, 1944, is an outgrowth of the former Operations and Training Division. This Division makes the detailed plans and programs for mobilization and training on the Post in accordance with the directives of the War Department. It also acts as coordinator for all units using the small arms ranges and the artillery ranges for maneuvering and firing practice. Exercising absolute control of all ranges on the Post, it allocates their use for all troops, tactical and non-tactical, in training at Fort Bragg, whether it be for firing or for tactical non-firing activities. Periodical firing memoranda are issued through this office, giving schedules and information as to danger areas.

Director of the Military Training Division, and Post Training Officer, is Major Walter N. Perry, who has worked in the same capacity since April, 1941. Assisting him is Major William E. Rendell, Assistant Director, who has complete charge of schools for the training of Army Service Forces troops stationed on the Post. Captain Alfred Bensinger acts as Preparation for Overseas Movement coordinator, handles the showing of all training films, works with Major Rendell in arranging school schedules, and is Bomb Reconnaissance Officer.

Fort Bragg's fine rolling terrain, light sandy soil, and climate make it almost ideal for tactical maneuvers for all training purposes. The Post is well equipped with training aids that condition troops for all types of combat. Some of the training aids are: Infiltration Courses, Grenade Courts, Anti-tank, Anti-aircraft, Machine-gun and Rocket-launcher Ranges, Close Combat Reaction Course, Open and Turreted Vehicle Range, Carbine Transition Course, Moving Vehicle Range, Sunken Track Range, "Nazi Village", "Booby Trap House", and five known-distance Rifle Ranges with 480 targets.

Especially unique to Fort Bragg is Combat Range No. 5, large enough to accommodate an entire regiment in combat field firing exercises. On this range, which is a transi-

tion course between a normal combat range and a divisional field exercise range, are used all the weapons of modern warfare from a carbine to and including the 105 mm. Howitzers. With an enemy outpost line, main line of resistance, enemy regimental line, and with its disappearing silhouettes, the range has been designed to test the efficiency of troops, as well as to give them simulated war practice.

Also on the reservation are several areas where an entire division may undertake tactical firing exercises and full-scale maneuvers. Here are employed all types of weapons, including support weapons of heavy artillery. Among the units that have used these areas during their period of training, many of which have already distinguished themselves on battlefields throughout the world, are; the 9th Infantry, 2nd Armored, 82nd Airborne, 101st Airborne; 13th Airborne, and the 100th Infantry Divisions; the 13th, 22nd, 34th FA Brigades; and various field artillery groups of the 13th, 22nd, and 32nd Corps.

Fort Bragg was the first installation at which paratroopers were taught the all-round defense of objectives seized by them, namely bridgeheads, airfields, and strategic points. The system was evolved whereby men could defend the captured points immediately on landing without firing on fellow paratroopers participating in the seizures.

Working under the direction of the Training officer is a Range Detail, whose job it is to insure proper use and care of existing installations. With their trucks, telephone systems, and other facilities they operate all range activities. Their efficiency is illustrated not only by the smooth control they have over the ranges, but also by the fact that this detail has sent out a number of cademen to other posts.

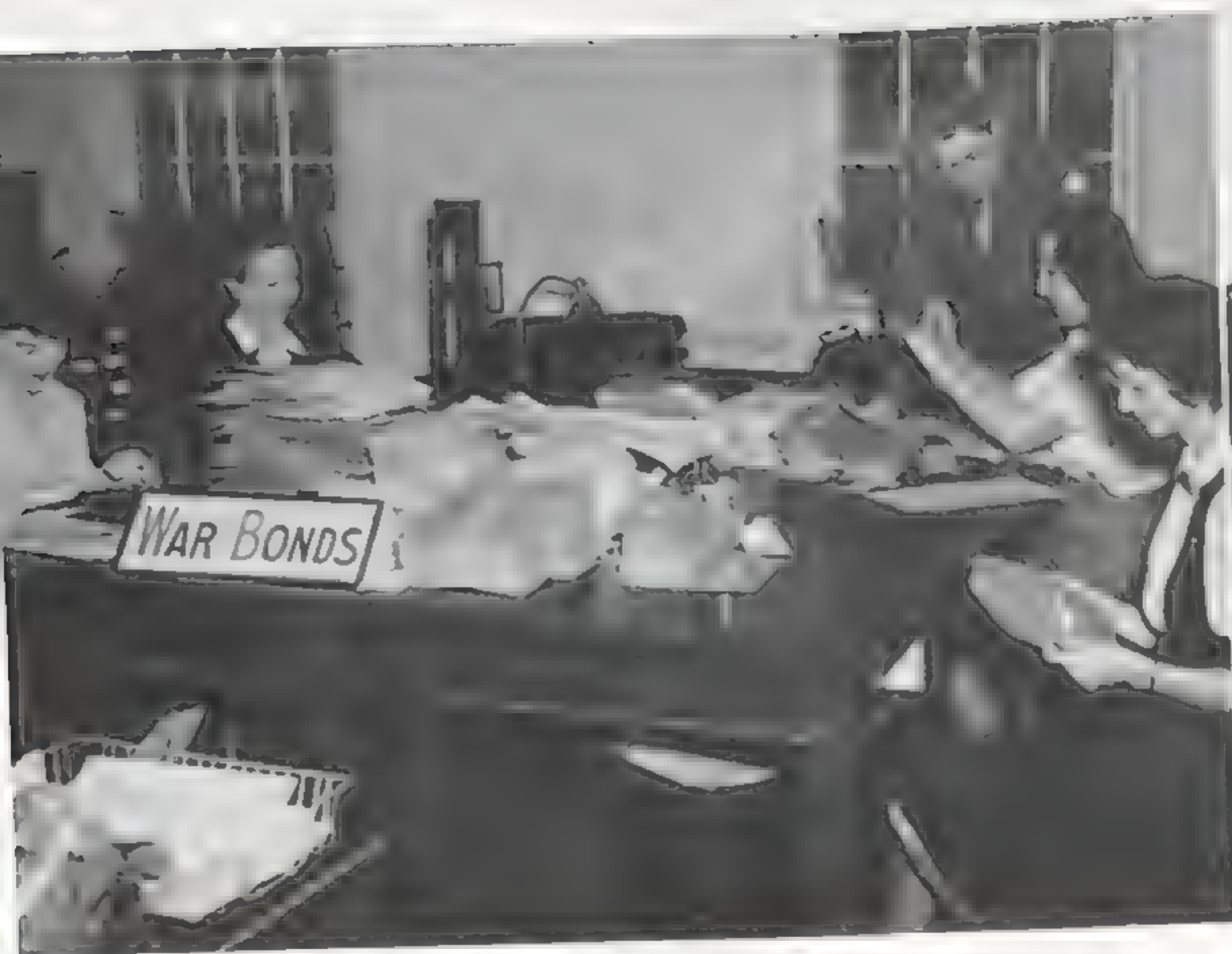
Among the important duties of this Division are the periodic inspections of the units in training, and a final inspection under Preparation for Overseas Replacement and Preparation for Overseas Movement regulations to insure the readiness of these units and personnel for overseas service.





Top left: Instruction for P. O. M. Inspection. . . . Top right: Rifle Range. . . . Center left: Rocket Launcher Range. . . . Center right: Grenade Court. . . . Bottom left: Infiltration Course. . . . Bottom right: Calibration Firing, 240 MM Howitzers.





WAR BOND SECTION



FISCAL DIVISION OFFICERS  
Left to right: Col. D. R. Nimocks, C. W. O. Pendley, W. O. (JG) Patterson, Major Calpestri, Major Pettway, Lt. Myers, Major McNeill.

## FISCAL DIVISION

The Fiscal Division, whose Director is the official paymaster of the Post, was established during the reorganization of Post Divisions in January 1944. Colonel Moses Alexander, the Finance Officer, previous to its establishment, was the first Director of the Division. The present Director is Colonel David R. Nimocks, a veteran of many years of service, in this country and abroad. The Division consists of three branches; these branches, with their chiefs, are; Receipts and Disbursement, Major I. H. McNeill; Budgets and Accounts, Major Richard W. Pettway; and Audit, Warrant Officer Ward Pendley.

The Receipts and Disbursement Branch receives and disburses all appropriated funds pertinent to the Post, the Fayetteville Quartermaster Market Center, and State Selective Service for North Carolina. The Budget and Accounts Branch prepares estimates of appropriated fund requirements for all elements of the Post and accounts for all appropriated funds allotted the Commanding General, Fort Bragg to meet budgetary requirements. The Audit Branch audits all appropriated and non-appropriated funds on the Post, for which expenditures the Commanding General is responsible.

Besides paying the officers and men of Fort Bragg, the Fiscal Division pays out large sums to the civilian employees of the Post and through the commercial accounts section makes payments to commercial firms for goods or services rendered to the government at Fort Bragg. Every effort is made to promptly pay these commercial accounts, as in the case of payment to enlisted men. The Division has achieved such success in this field that a letter from the Quartermaster General was received, commending the Division for its cooperation with the Fayetteville Quartermaster Market Center. Farmers of this area have been paid so promptly that they have the greatest confidence in and desire to deal with the Market Center, thus facilitating the procurement of subsistence for the Army and Navy.

Disbursements of approximately \$150,000,000 and 2,000,000 payments to military and civilian personnel in two and one-half years attest to the magnitude of the work carried on by this Division. Total War Bond sales through payroll deductions and cash sales, supervised by the Disbursing Agent, who acts as Bond Issuing Officer, have totalled well over a million and a quarter dollars since May, 1942.





Top: Personnel of Budget and Accounts Branch. . . . Center: Personnel of Disbursing Branch. . . . Bottom: Personnel of Audit Branch.





SUPPLY DIVISION OFFICERS

L to R: Lt. Bashford, Capt. Nauman, Lt. Col. McCartney (sitting), Capt. Mulchay (standing), Lt. Col. Goodman (sitting), C.W.O. Hudson (standing), Capt. Puckett, Capt. Stannah, Capt. Messman, Capt. Jones.

OFFICE OF  
PURCHASING BRANCH



## SUPPLY DIVISION

From Pearl Harbor until August, 1942, the S-4 of the Post Commander's Staff had responsibilities which correspond in general to those of the present Director of Supply. The organization of which he was head operated all centralized supply and maintenance activities at Fort Bragg.

When the first Supply Division was organized on August 20, 1942, Lieutenant Colonel Landon C. Rosser, Post Executive Officer assumed the additional duties of Director of Supply. Three major reorganizations have been made since then.

The first Supply Division comprised seven branches. These branches, and their Chiefs, were as follows: Quartermaster, Lieutenant Colonel William K. Dickson; Ordnance, Colonel Garland T. Rowland; Signal, Major Marlin S. Moody; Chemical Warfare Service, Lieutenant Stanley F. Scholl; Post Exchange, Major Warren S. Miller; Transportation, Lieutenant Eugene V. Fisher; and Engineer Property, Lieutenant Joseph E. Stannah.

The Quartermaster Motor Maintenance District was organized and put into operation on October 1, 1942. On March 28, 1943, the designation of the District was changed to Fort Bragg Motor Transport District, and on August 1, 1943, it was transferred to the Ordnance Department.

The first major reorganization of the Supply Division was made in November 1942. Lieutenant Colonel Horace L. Johnson was named Director of Supply on that date. The reorganized Division consisted of the following branches: Control, Service Detachment, Automotive, Communication, Distribution, Subsistence, Maintenance, Transportation, and Army Exchange.

The Supply Division was designated Supply and Service Division on February 9, 1943, with Lieutenant Colonel Johnson as Director. The constituent branches, and their Chiefs, under the new plan were: Quartermaster, Lieutenant Colonel Dickson; Ordnance, Lieutenant Colonel Walter D. Koch; Ordnance Motor Transport, Colonel Jacob H. Spangler; Signal, Lieutenant Colonel Moody; Chemical Warfare Service, Captain James B. Costello; Engineer Property, Captain Stannah; Transportation, Captain Earl N. Ziegler; Supply Detachment, Captain Virlyn Y. Jones.

On October 20, 1943, Colonel Dickson was named Director of the Division. Other appointments made at this time included: Lieutenant Colonel Calvin H. Burkhead, Chief, Signal Branch; Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. Rozell, Chief, Ordnance Branch; Major Earl Loden, Chief, Supply Detachment Branch; and Lieutenant Charles DeBrell, Chief, Chemical Warfare Service. On December 1943, Lieutenant Colonel Burkhead became Director, Combined Maintenance Branch; Captain Francis M. Mulchay, Chief, Storage Branch; and Lieutenant Andrew H. Warlick, Post Signal Officer. Lieutenant Colonel Koch became Chief of the Ordnance Branch later, in December, 1943.

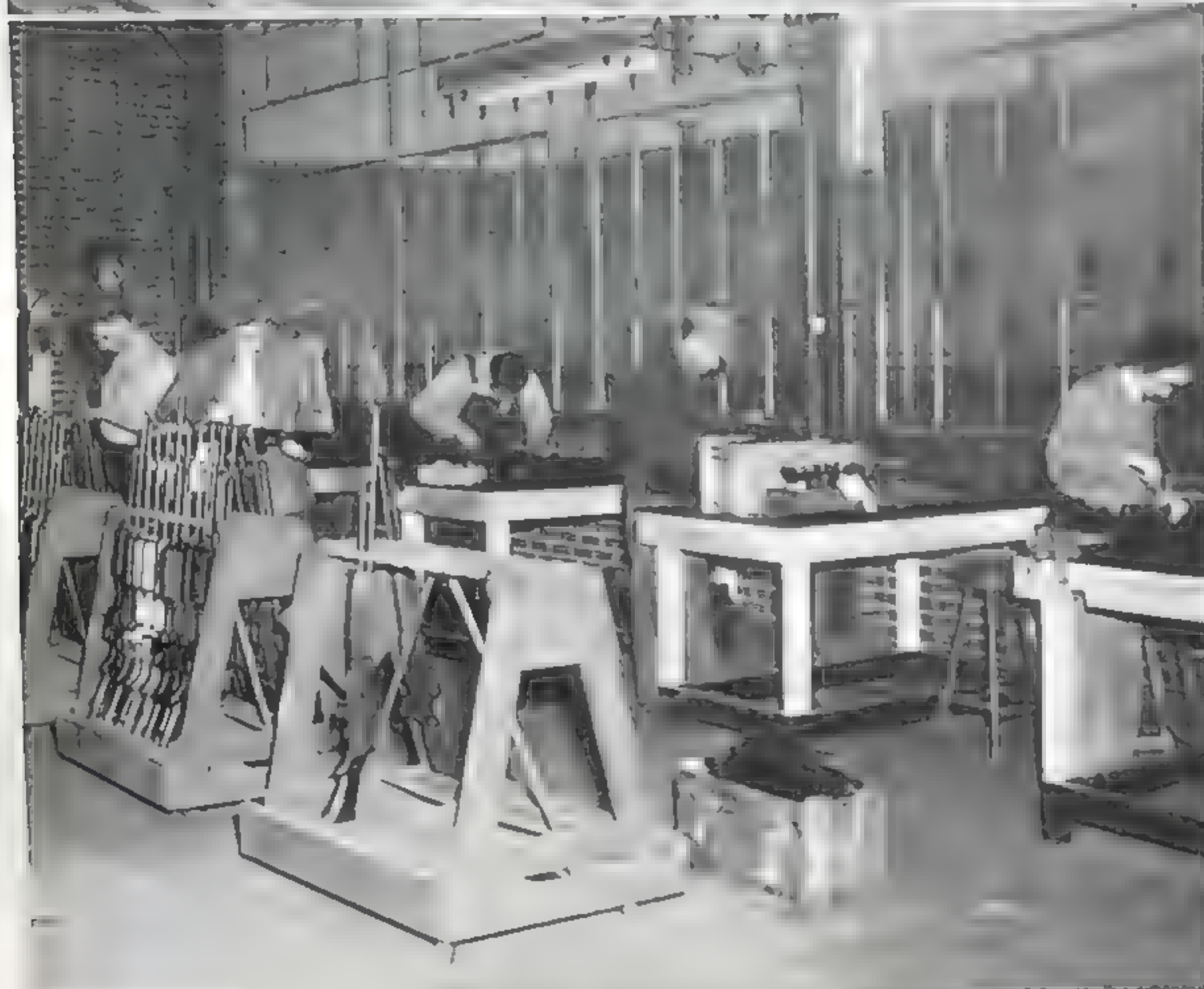
Integration of maintenance activities of the Supply Branches was accomplished, at this time, when all maintenance shops were combined. In the execution of their work the Combined Maintenance Shops of Fort Bragg have since done some repair work for other military installations. The Post Engineer Heavy Maintenance Shop was merged with the combined shops in July, 1944.





Top left: Office of Consolidated Property Branch. . . . Top right: Electrical Repair Shop. . . . Center left: Working at the Sanitary Fill (Salvage)  
 . . . Center right: Salvage Yard. . . . Bottom left: Inspection Lane Automotive Repair Shops. . . . Bottom right: Salvage Yard.





Top, left: Maintenance Branch Officers, left to right: Capt. Withers, Lt. Carlson, Lt. Shapiro, Lt. Col. McCartney, Lt. Col. Goodman (Dir. Sup. Div.), Capt. Passmore, Lt. Williams, Lt. Tobin. . . . Top, right: Tractor Shop. . . . Bottom, left: Small Arms Shop. . . . Bottom, right: Electrical Shop.

The Supply Building was so badly damaged by a fire, which occurred in December, 1943, that it was necessary for the offices to be changed to temporary quarters near the Maintenance Shops. They were removed to their former quarters upon completion of repairs in March 1944.

In the reorganization of the Supply and Service Divisions, in January 1944, the Division was again designated as the Supply Division and the present organization was put into effect. The various Supply Branches did not remain as integral parts of the Division, but became identified as separate Technical Services. Lieutenant Colonel Burkhead became Director of the Division, and Captain William H. Puckett Executive Officer. As reorganized, the Supply Division comprised four branches. These branches, with their Chiefs, were Maintenance, Lieutenant Colonel Rozell, Stock Control, Captain Wyman C. Lowe; Storage, Captain Francis M. Mulchay; and Purchasing, Lieutenant Emmy G. Bashford. In April the Salvage Branch was added to the Supply Division, and Captain Jones was named Chief of Branch.

Colonel Myron W. Tupper became Director, Supply Division in March 1944, a position he held until October 1944 at which time he was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Earle

S. Montgomery, who had been Deputy Director for Maintenance since March 1944. Lieutenant Colonel H. A. McCartney is the present Deputy Director for Maintenance.

The main functions of the Supply Division include the supervision and coordination in general of the supply activities of the Post's seven technical services. It acts in supply and maintenance matters and discharges its functions after consultation with the Chiefs of Technical Services.

The establishment of the Purchasing Branch for the purpose of making purchases for all organizations and services on the Post did away with the erstwhile practice of individual action by each unit. This centralized the control and hastened the procurement of all supplies purchased by the Post. The Branch also awards contracts for the sale of salvage material.

All warehousing activities of the Post are coordinated by the Storage Officer. Approximately 630,000 square feet of floor space is required to store the supplies used by the Services. 80,000 additional square feet are available for depot storage.



The Stock Control Branch supervises the property recording of the Technical Services. Close to 75,000 stock record cards are kept to record the information concerning serviceable property, and several thousand cards are needed for unserviceable material.

The Consolidated Property Branch was formed in July, 1914, by combining the supply functions of the Post Engineer (excepting R & U Supply), the Post Signal Officer, the Post Chemical Warfare Officer, and the Post Transportation Officer. The mission of this Branch is to receive, store, classify, and issue equipment and supplies peculiar to the four Technical Services represented in the Branch.

### MAINTENANCE BRANCH

The Maintenance Branch, by far the largest agency of the Supply Division, in whose combined maintenance shops over 1,000 persons, under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel McCartney, are actively engaged in restoring unserviceable material to use. The work performed in these shops covers a wide range and the amount of work that they have produced makes a very creditable record. Heading the list in this respect are the clothing shops, with an

average of 57,460 articles completely repaired monthly, the shoe repair shop, which accounts for 7,951 pairs of shoes monthly, and the automotive shops, which repair approximately 600 vehicles monthly. Other repairs made in the maintenance shops during a recent month include: 5,110 electrical units, 4,753 wood and metal items, 4,472 small arms, 2,579 items of canvas and webbing equipment, 2,549 machine shop repairs and fabrications, 391 instrument and optical items, 157 artillery weapons, 145 office appliances, and 67 tanks and tractors. Since June 1944, Prisoners of War have been used in the Clothing and Equipment Shops, and presently there is one Italian Ordnance HAM Company at work in the Maintenance Branch. This company is composed of Italian prisoners of war who are loyal to the cause of the United States.

The disposition as scrap and waste of unserviceable supplies and the reclamation of those that are salvageable are the main functions of the Salvage Branch. Salvage is an extremely important phase of work. Not only does the government receive large sums of money through the sale of salvage—approximately \$15,000.00 monthly—but much critical material such as paper and tin is recovered.

Top, left: Heavy Artillery Shop. . . . Top, right: Shoe Repair Shop. . . . Bottom, left: Clothing and Equipment Shop. . . . Bottom, right: Machine Shop.







Office employees of Post Quartermaster

POST QUARTERMASTER OFFICERS  
Left to right: Lt. Williams, Capt. Roig, Capt. Kohlmeyer, Major Cummings, Lt. Col. Everett, Major Loden, Capt. Bennet, Lt. Dinger, W. O. Felts,



## POST QUARTERMASTER

The proper feeding and clothing of the thousands of men that pass through Fort Bragg is the staggering job performed by approximately 1,200 persons, both military and civilian, under the supervision of Lieutenant Colonel F. G. Everett, Post Quartermaster, and his staff of eight officers. The magnitude of these activities may best be illustrated by the fact that, when Fort Bragg was at peak strength, close to 10,000,000 pounds of perishable commodities alone were needed monthly to subsist the garrison, to say nothing of clothing, supplies and equipment required to furnish these men.

The Quartermaster Office was a branch of the Supply Division from August 1942 until January 1944 when, through the reorganization of that Division, it was made one of the Post's technical services. The Post Quartermaster became responsible for the operation of all Quartermaster activities at Fort Bragg. These activities include: the requisitioning, storing, and issuing of subsistence items, supplies, equipment, gasoline, lubricants, and forage; mess management, including the preparation, serving and conservation of food, as well as the correlation of master menus with Post needs; and the operation of the Post Laundry. As is the case with the chiefs of other services, the Post Quartermaster confers with the Director of Supply on the maintenance, repair and warehouse facilities required for Quartermaster items.

Over \$33,000 has already been saved through the Post Fat Rendering Plant, which has been in operation since the spring of 1944 under the direction of the Post Food Supervisor, Major Ormond K. Cummings. At this plant the rendered fat from the kitchens under the jurisdiction of the Food Conservation Program is re-rendered, clarified, packed in 200 pound containers, and delivered to the Post Bakery for use as shortening in lieu of lard needed for the production of bread. The Office of the Post Food Supervisor is also responsible for the operation of the Post Menu. In the preparation of this menu special attention is given to nutritional adequacy, dietary balance, and procurement practicability. Approximately 60 messes, which are under the direct supervision of this office, are inspected regularly for sanitation, food conservation, proper cooking practices, correct mess management procedure, and garbage disposal.

The subsistence Branch of the Quartermaster Office, directed by Captain Hugh B. Kohlmeyer, procures, stores,

and issues the prescribed subsistence supplies for Fort Bragg. Seven large warehouses are needed to store the non-perishable items used at the Post, while the Cold Storage Plant, a modern three unit freezer with a temperature varying from 8 degrees to 40 degrees, holds 1,350,000 pounds, or 52 carloads, of perishable items, such as meat, butter, eggs, cheese, fruits, and vegetables. At the Post Bakery is baked all the bread required for the garrison and field ration issue. At times the production of bread has run as high as 50,000 pounds per day, necessitating a three shift operation. This branch is also charged with the operation of the Post Sales Commissary, where authorized individuals may purchase commodities at the same price that the Government pays for its enormous purchases of food from contracting agencies.

The Fort Bragg Laundry, consisting of three modern units, contains the largest laundry facilities operated by the Quartermaster Corps on any post in the country. Employing approximately 800 civilians, who are under the supervision of Captain John R. Bennett, the laundry handles an average of 4,000,000 pieces of clothing each month, and, in addition to performing the work for the personnel and various organizations of Fort Bragg, it also services Camp Mackall and the Laurinburg-Maxton Air Base. Working in three shifts, the personnel prepares an average of 175,000 enlisted men's and 5,000 officers' bundles monthly. When during an emergency in July 1943 Laundry No. 3 turned out 191,210 bundles, it achieved the distinction of processing more bundles in one month than any other Quartermaster laundry unit in the country.

The requisitioning, inspecting, storing, and issuing of all Quartermaster supplies, except subsistence, is carried on by the Property Branch, directed by Major Earl Loden. The classification of items turned in by combat and service organizations has resulted in full utilization of these. Items found to be serviceable are returned, after laundering, to the shelves ready for reissue to troops. Those found to be unserviceable are turned over to the Salvage Branch for disposal. Others are sent to the Maintenance Shops, where they are repaired. When they are returned, they are stored for reissue. The extent of the operations of this branch can best be understood when it is considered that in one month over 220,000 pieces were classified by the Clothing and Equipage Section, while the Shoe Section inspected over 66,000 pairs of shoes.





Top left: Interior View of Fat Rendering Plant. . . . Top right: Baking Bread at Post Bakery. . . . Center left: Breaking Down the Rations, Subsistence Warehouse. . . . Center right: Carcass Beef in Cold Storage Warehouse. . . . Bottom left: Clothing Classification Warehouse. . . . Bottom right: Interior of Post Laundry.



# POST ENGINEER



Major Bryant, Major McLawhorn, Lt. Col. Mann, Capt. Solomon.



Filter Gallery—Water Filtration Plant

The maintenance and repair of all buildings, structures, roads and grounds, as well as the operation of all utilities at Fort Bragg including Pope Field, is the responsibility of the Post Engineer. The scope of this work can readily be seen when one realizes that these activities include the up-keep, care, and improvement of more than 4,000 buildings, 100 miles of paved roads, over 200 miles of primary stabilized earth roads, walks, hundreds of acres of improved grounds, all target ranges, and similar training aids. The maintenance and operation of water supply and distribution, sewage disposal, electric power, central heating systems, refrigeration plant and units, sanitary fill for disposal of wastes, storm sewer systems, and insect, rat, and vermin control fall within the range of Post Engineer activities.

Approximately 850 civilians, including engineers, mechanics of all trades, skilled technicians, and clerical personnel, supervised by Lieutenant Colonel Carroll L. Mann, Jr., Post Engineer, and a staff of four officers, are engaged in maintaining buildings and utilities systems, in furnishing heat, fuel, water, electricity and in disposing of sewage and waste. Six fully equipped maintenance shops, one located in the Main Post and one in each of the five outlying areas, are manned by the tradesmen necessary to perform quickly and adequately continuous maintenance requirements for every section of the Post.

Special heavy maintenance equipment, such as power shovels, draglines, bulldozers, tractors and pans, air compressors, transit concrete mixers, and other similar items are serviced by skilled mechanics in the large Post Engineer Garage. These services are also extended to a fleet of over 150 trucks and other vehicles required in performing maintenance to the extensive system of roads, runways, grounds, and developed areas on this Post.

No Army Post can boast a more modern, well equipped, water filtration and sewage disposal plant than are in operation at Fort Bragg. A steady ample supply of potable

water, and an efficient sewage disposal system are of prime importance, and these two plants, each capable of handling seven million gallons per day, adequately supply the requirements of the Fort. At the area laboratory additional services are rendered in analyzing water samples for other Army installations in both North and South Carolina.

A well organized and well trained Fire Department for the entire Post, supervised by the Post Engineer as Post Fire Marshal, has been responsible for the very creditable fire loss record achieved here. This department, consisting of 96 trained firemen, operates 14 fire trucks from eight strategically located fire stations. Included is one station and three crash fire fighting trucks for plane crashes and other emergencies at Pope Field.

A continuing mosquito control program, eliminating breeding places on many miles of streams and swamps is carried on by Post Engineer personnel under the technical supervision of the Post Surgeon. Other insect, rodent, and vermin control measures are also performed by this group, if required, for adequate health and safety of troops stationed at this Post.

In addition to maintenance, repair, and operation of utilities activities, the Post Engineer organization is responsible for many other important duties. Over 120,000 tons of coal consumed annually at the Fort are received, stored, and issued to the various units stationed here. The readiness and usefulness of combat troop equipment are dependent upon the packing and crating for overseas destination, which duty is performed by Post Engineer personnel, trained and skilled in this work.

Finally, the Post Engineer must prepare plans and estimates of costs for requests of projects of a non-recurrent nature, involving additions and alterations to existing buildings, structures or utilities, as well as reconstructions of facilities damaged or destroyed by fire, storms, etc. After approval by higher headquarters, the work is performed by either Post Engineer personnel or by contract.





Top left: Asphalt Plant. . . . Top right: Sewage Disposal Plant. . . . Center left: Fire Department in Action. . . . Center right: Loading Coal, Fuel Yard No. 1. . . . Bottom left: Laying Asphalt Paving. . . . Bottom right: Area Laboratory. Water Filtration Plant.





Admitting Office



Right, left to right: Col. J. N. Williams, C. O. Regional Hospital; Col. J. R. Underwood, Post Veterinarian; Brig. Gen. H. C. Coburn, Post Surgeon; Col. E. W. Cowan, Post Dental Surgeon. Second row: Col. R. C. Tatum, Assistant Post Surgeon; Lt. Col. F. H. Herpel, Personnel Center Surgeon; Lt. Col. J. W. Nance, Executive Officer. Third row: Maj. R. L. Siegel, FARTC Surgeon; Maj. G. R. Carpenter, Medical Inspector; Capt. T. W. Long, Post Dispensary.

## POST SURGEON

### THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Among the basic requirements for a successful army are officers and men in prime physical condition. The rigors of modern warfare make it imperative that the soldiers on the battlefields and the troops performing the many vital tasks behind the lines maintain the highest standards of physical robustness and health. Keeping our Army healthy, preventing and eradicating disease, treating the sick and wounded, and training skilled personnel are the special mission and responsibility of the Army's Medical Department.

Under the direction of the Post Surgeon, Brigadier General Henry C. Coburn Jr., the Medical Department on this reservation has been expanded greatly to answer the vastly increased demands made upon its services since our country entered the war. The enlargement of the medical services here was not a haphazard, improvisation, something hastily thrown together. Built on the firm foundation of a Medical Department in continuous operation for more than two decades, the medical services of today have kept pace with the rapid wartime growth of the Post.

The Medical Department at Fort Bragg was established at the same time this station was activated as Camp Bragg in September, 1918. The first Post Surgeon was Major Douglas W. McEnery, and the earliest medical facilities consisted of a 500 bed Base Hospital, the major portion of which was never required or utilized for patients. Few changes occurred in the hospital setup of the Post until October, 1932, when a new 100-bed brick structure was erected. In time this building became the present Regional Hospital, Section 1.

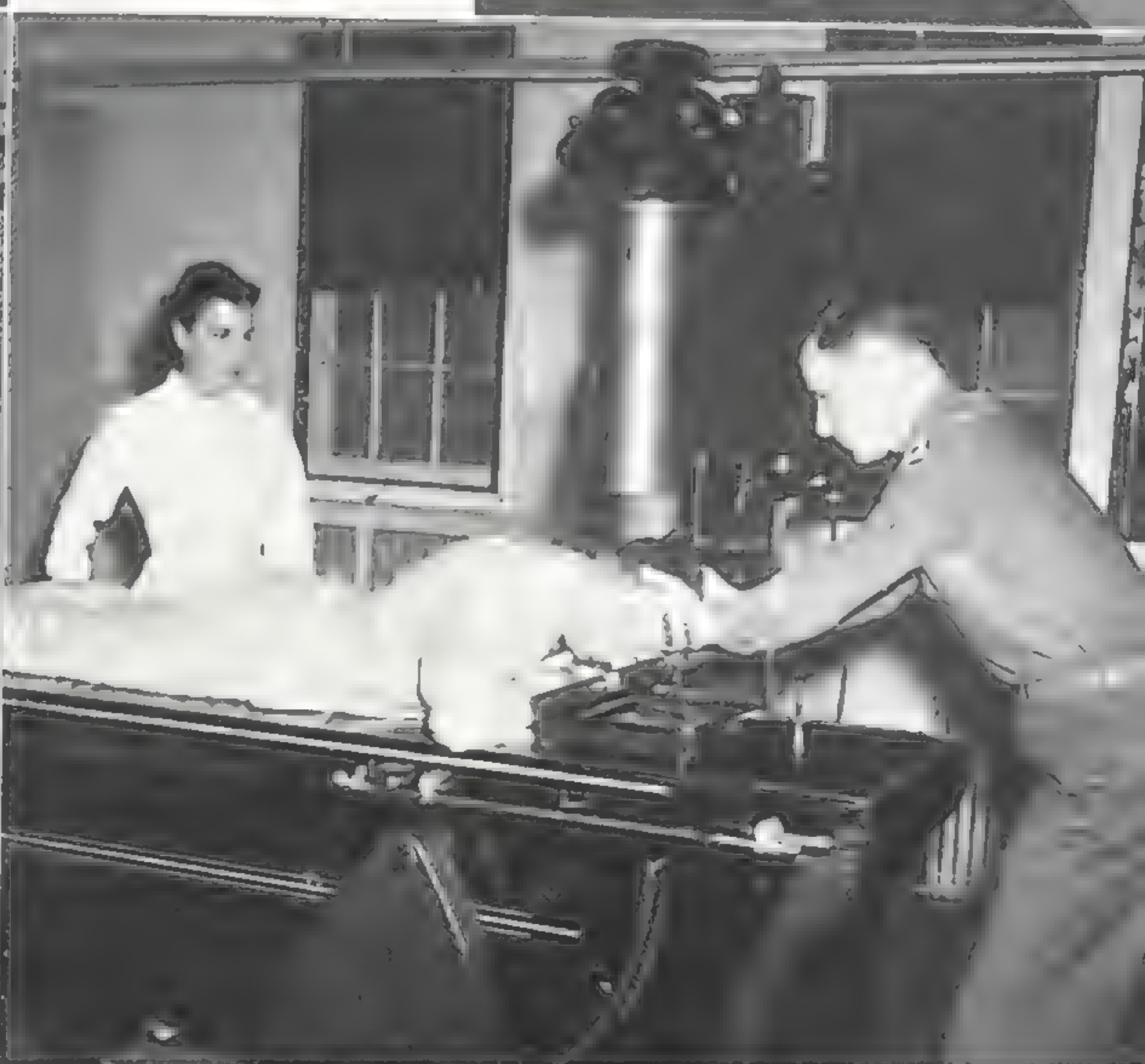
A year later, the Post Surgeon assumed responsibility for the medical care of the Civilian Conservation Corps units stationed in North Carolina.

Early in 1939 Colonel Coburn succeeded Colonel Phillip Huntington as Post Surgeon, the position he now holds. Colonel Coburn has since been elevated to the rank of Brigadier General. He is assisted in the performance of his duties by Colonel Roy C. Tatum, who has also been stationed at Fort Bragg since 1939.

Shortly after Colonel Coburn became Post Surgeon, the expansion program at Fort Bragg got under way. Progress at first was gradual, but, following the country's entry into the war emergency, the building program was rapidly accelerated. By December, 1941, hospital facilities on the Post had already been extended to care for a military population of over 75,000.

Two cantonment-type hospitals were completed and occupied in 1941. These became Sections 2 and 3 of the Station Hospital, with beds for over 3,000 patients. They were placed under the command of Colonel George D. Chunn and Colonel John H. Sturgeon, respectively. Later in 1941 the two sections were combined under the command of Colonel Chunn, who operated the hospital until mid-1944, when he was transferred to Cushing General Hospital and Colonel James N. Williams was made Commanding Officer of the hospital. As greater facilities were made available, additional personnel—doctors, dentists, nurses, trained enlisted men, and others—were added to the Post Surgeon's staff. Plans were ready at all times to broaden the scope of the department's activities as the population of the Post increased. During one period of the Army's wartime growth, the Station Hospital was able, by absorption of other facilities, to accommodate 9,000 patients.





Top left: Sick Call at the Post Dispensary. Captain Long Seated at Table. . . . Top right: Dental Technicians At Work. . . . Center left: Surgical Operation, Regional Hospital. . . . Center right: X-Raying Sinuses at Regional Hospital. . . . Bottom left: Guinea Pigs Used by Respiratory Disease Commission. . . . Bottom right: Respiratory Disease Laboratory Workers.





MEDICAL OFFICERS OF FORT BRAGG

The Medical Department's record of achievement since the outbreak of the war is impressively reflected by a few salient statistics. At the hospital more than 145,000 individual patients have been treated for all types of ailments, and 5,514 major surgical operations have been performed. The registrar of the Regional Hospital has prepared and has on file a clinical record of every patient admitted. These records are of the greatest importance in the proper evaluation of applications for pensions on the part of discharged military personnel, as well as a source of protection to the Government against improper claims. The X-ray Department has made over 247,000 films, while the Laboratory has completed more than 1,140,000 tests of various kinds. Six and a half million separate patient meals have been served by the messes. Since December, 1941, the Dental Staff has inserted considerably more than 380,000 fillings, extracted over 199,000 teeth, made 28,224 dentures, and replaced more than 187,000 teeth, for a total of approximately 604,000 patients. Seven dental clinics are now in full time operation in various parts of the Post.



Soldiers at Fort Bragg receive the best of dental care

Food consumed by military personnel has been subject to rigid inspection by the Veterinary Department. More than 12,000,000 pounds of meat have been inspected. Instruction demonstrations in field sanitation have been given to over 56,000 officers and men by the Sanitation Branch.

The guiding aim of the Medical Department has always been that of service to the Army as a whole. A striking example of the furthering of this aim is the material contribution made towards the success of the vast training program that has been in progress at Fort Bragg since the outbreak of the war. Training units were relieved of the responsibility of caring for the hospitalization and major medical needs of the scores of thousands of trainees who have been prepared for military duties at this Post. The Medical Department has also furnished these units with the necessary medical supplies, and with dental, veterinary, and inspection services.

Ever since the local Field Artillery Replacement Training Center, was established at Fort Bragg, in 1941, the Post Surgeon has had general supervision of the medical activities of the Center through the medical officers assigned to it from his staff. Every training regiment has its own dispensary and its own complement of Medical Department officers and enlisted men furnished from the Post medical personnel.

With the passage of the National Selective Service Act, Fort Bragg became one of the major Induction Centers of the nation. It was here that most of the draftees of North Carolina and many from South Carolina were inducted into the Army. The doctors and dentists needed to examine this large number of prospective soldiers were furnished from the staff of the Medical Department at this station. The Post Surgeon, as a staff officer of the Commanding General, supervises the work of the Armed Forces Induction Station medical examiners.

In addition to its usual medical activities, the Medical Department has conducted an extensive training program of its own, giving instruction to military personnel for duty overseas. Operating through a Provisional Hospital Training Center, there have been trained at Fort Bragg, seven numbered general hospitals, twelve numbered station hospitals, six field hospitals, one portable surgical hospital, one medical supply company, and one sanitary company. This work represents the training of over 800 officers, 1,100 nurses, and 8,000 enlisted men.



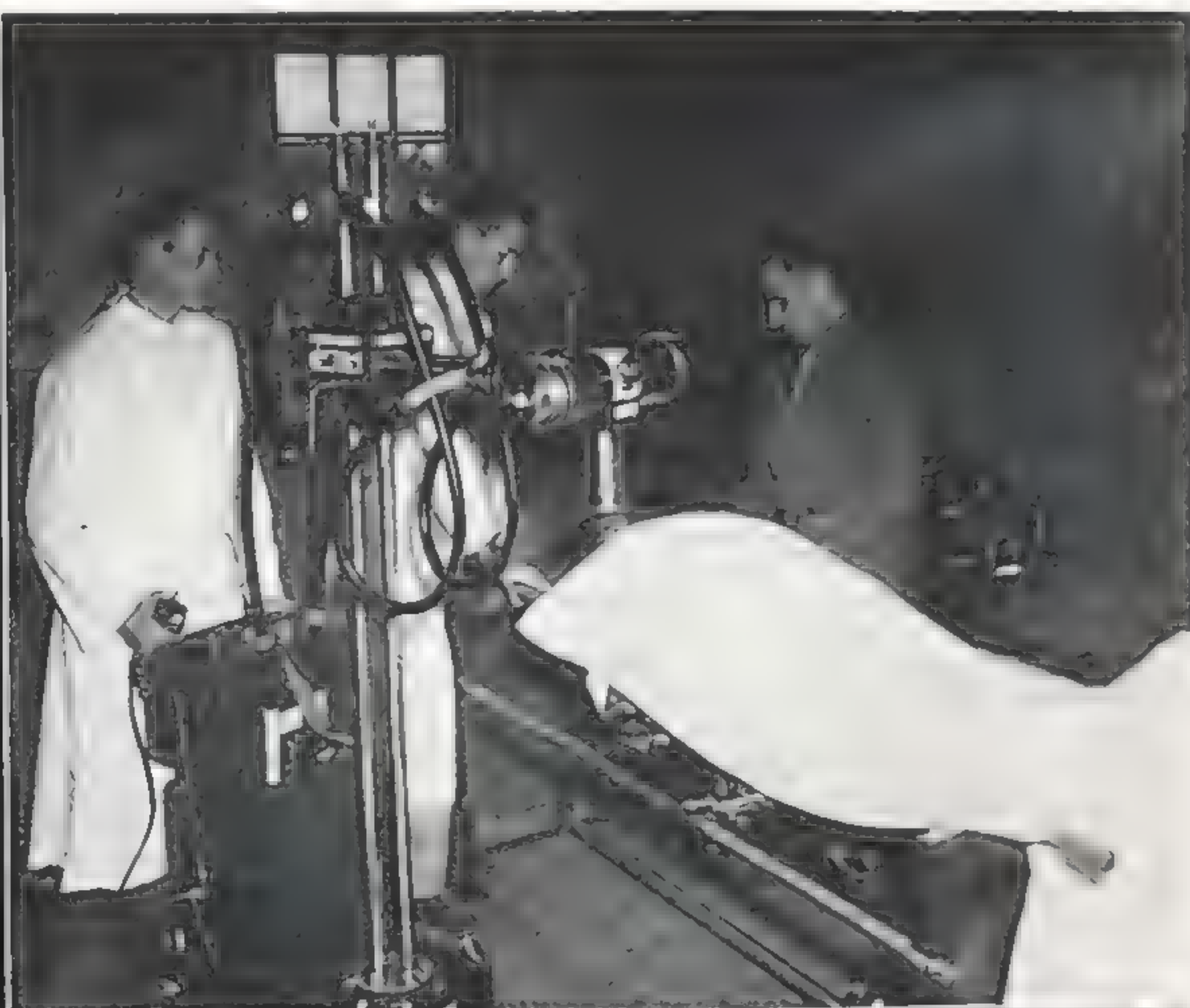
All these locally trained medical units are now on active duty in the various overseas theaters of operations. In addition, more than 650 medical officers of the Station Complement have been trained at this Post and are now serving all over the world.

Included in the responsibilities of the Medical Department are the examination of applicants for Officer Candidate and other special schools, and physical examinations for discharge from the Army, for marriage licenses, life insurance, and for other similar purposes.

Maintenance of proper animal hygiene is another activity of the Medical Department. Through the Veterinary Branch, supervised by Col. Jean R. Underwood, all animals of the Post are constantly and scrupulously inspected for disease. This branch advises as to proper methods of caring for animals, inspects the forage, and in the Station Veterinary Hospital, ministers to sick or injured public animals, animals belonging to the Post Exchange, and pets of organizations and families residing on the reservation. About 1,200 animals are treated at the Hospital annually.

The control of contagious diseases on the Post has been effectively maintained by the competent work of the Sanitation Branch, headed by Captain George D. Jones. Through the periodic inspection of messes, civilian and Post Exchange eating establishments, and food storage and issue facilities, high sanitary standards are enforced and germ-breeding centers eliminated. Another agency for the prevention of disease on the Post is the Insect, Rodent, and Vermin Control Section. This unit is part of the Post Engineer's organization; its activities are supervised by the Sanitation Branch. The sewage disposal plant, the Post's three incinerator plants, and the water treatment plant are other vital installations under the guidance of the Sanitation Branch. The Sanitation Demonstration Area, largest of its kind in the country, has provided training for thousands of troops prior to overseas duty and afforded many practical ideas relating to sanitation under field conditions.

Medical supplies are procured, stored, and issued by the Medical Supply Branch. It operates under the direction of the Medical Department. In addition to inspecting and surveying medical property this Branch furnishes medical equipment to tactical units training at Fort Bragg.



Top left: A veterinarian officer inspects meat. . . . Top right: Evacuation hospital personnel prepare for overseas service. . . . Bottom left: Sanitation demonstration area. . . . Bottom right: Medical technicians at work in regional hospital.





STATION COMPLEMENT NURSES

At times it has furnished large amounts of supplies and equipment to Ground Force units preparing for overseas movement, thus assuming the functions of a Field Medical Supply Depot.

A little known, but highly important, organization associated with the Medical Department is the laboratory of the Respiratory Disease Commission for the Control of Influenza and Other Epidemic Diseases. Established here in 1942, under the direction of the Preventive Medicine Division of the Surgeon General's Office, the Commission has conducted intensive studies and research into respiratory diseases from a clinical, epidemic, and laboratory point of view. The laboratory of the commission is fully equipped to make investigations of epidemics of influenza and other respiratory diseases wherever they may occur, and to recommend necessary measures to prevent their spread. It has done pioneer work covering the cause and control of pneumonia and similar diseases.

In 1944 the function of the Station Hospital was changed to that of a Regional Hospital to include patients transferred from satellite station hospitals in the eastern half of North Carolina. A Reconditioning Program for all patients, other than those who are critically ill, was inaugurated at the hospital early in March, 1944, under the supervision of Colonel Williams. The program is carried through on a graduated scale, and the patients are grouped in classes according to their particular state of debility.

Patients are transferred from one class to another, depending on their speed of recovery.

At Hospital No. 2 calisthenics and supervised athletics occupy an important part on the program. Daily orientation periods, including a summary of the latest war news, group discussions, and talks, serve to keep the soldiers mentally alert.

The Reconditioning Program at Hospital No. 3 accomplishes the all important task of restoring the soldier to top physical and mental alertness. As he becomes stronger, the soldier takes more vigorous exercises, longer drill periods, and longer marches. A well-planned sports program includes every type of contest. Classes are held each day, during which news summaries, orientation talks, training films, and courses in military training are given. The soldiers are encouraged to use the library and to take courses from the United States Armed Forces Institute. At the large craft shop, under the expert guidance of skilled craftsmen, the soldier has the opportunity to learn a new skill and trade which may be of benefit to him on his return to civilian life.

The primary aim of the program is to return soldiers to duty ready to take up where they were when hospitalized. The Army's need for soldiers today is paramount, and when victory comes our nation will need keen, intelligent and healthy citizens. It is the goal of the Reconditioning Program to supply both needs.





Top left: Whirlpool tub for ailing limbs in Physio-therapy Section of Regional Hospital. . . . Top right: Eminent American psychiatrists inspect work done at Regional Hospital. . . . Center left: Bed patients take calisthenics at Regional Hospital. . . . Center right: General Incinerator and Soakage Pit at Sanitation Demonstration Area. . . . Bottom left: Laboratory Staff in Mosquito Control Work.





Interior view of Post Ordnance Office.



Left to right: Lt. Col. Koch, Major Rehm, Lt. Knapp, C. W. O. Milewski, Capt. Veltre, Capt. Lewis.

## ORDNANCE

The Post Ordnance Office, since 1942 an important part of the Supply Division, was designated as one of the seven Technical Services in January, 1944. Through this change the Post Ordnance Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Walter D. Koch, who succeeded Colonel G. T. Rowland in that position on 6 November 1942, became responsible for the supervision of all ordnance activities under the jurisdiction of the Post Commander. He supervises the functions pertaining to requisition, storage, distribution, issue, inspection and classification of Ordnance supplies and equipment. Included in this category are armament, vehicles, and ammunition. Lt. Colonel Koch is presently assisted by five officers and a staff of approximately 350 persons, almost all of whom are civilians.

The duties of the Branch as pertains to vehicles and vehicle spare parts are carried out by the automotive section under Captain Julian F. Lewis. The automotive needs of all activities at Fort Bragg are supplied by this section. In so doing approximately 300 tons of vehicle spare parts are used monthly. In the Redistribution Pool, alone, an average of 6,000 vehicles are stored daily, with a monthly turnover of nearly 2,500 vehicles. This section makes numerous shipments of vehicles direct to Ports of Embarkation from which places they will be sent overseas. Properly servicing the vehicles for shipment and properly performing

the in-storage preservative maintenance of thousands of vehicles is the tremendous job which is performed by the Redistribution Pool.

The armament section, which supplies all types of weapons from bayonets to the largest field pieces, has a difficult job to perform. The job is difficult because it has to be done by a small amount of personnel and always in a much too short period of time, and, at Fort Bragg, almost every conceivable type of armament equipment must be handled. Included in the duties of this section is the painstaking job of inspecting and classifying armament materiel—with the thousands of small but highly important items which are included under the term armament spare parts. In a normal month approximately 3,000 tons of armament materiel are handled in this section.

Last but not least of the major elements under the Post Ordnance Officer is the Magazine Section where all types of ammunition are supplied to units on the Post. In a recent month the Magazine issued more than 2,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition and handled more than 1,600 tons of heavy artillery ammunition.

The Post Ordnance Organization by its present and past performances has indicated that it is living up to the tradition of the Ordnance Department, which is to "Keep the Troops Rolling and Firing."





Small arms classification.



Partial view of ammunition supply point.



Ammunition warehouse, magazines.



Armament parts warehouse.



Just a few of the thousands of vehicles in the redistribution pool.



Interior view of automotive parts warehouse.





Lt. E. M. Loughery, Capt. C. T. DeBrell, Post Chemical Warfare Officers.



## CHEMICAL WARFARE

The Post Chemical Warfare Officer is entrusted with the training of the Army Service Forces units and all non-divisional units on the Post in the defense against chemical attacks. It is his task to provide each soldier with a gas mask and to instruct him in the proper use and care of the gas mask.

All phases of the training are made as realistic as possible in order that the soldier may have a thorough understanding of gases and their effects. Fully aware that he possesses the best gas mask in the world, the soldier is trained not to fear gas but to possess a healthy respect for it, and to conduct himself in such a manner that he will not become affected by it. He is taught about gases which the enemy might use, how to identify them, and how to care for himself and his equipment in case of an attack. When this period has been completed, he has learned the employment of smoke in combat, the use of white phosphorus grenades, and, where applicable, the use of the flame thrower. As an actual test of his training, he is taken through the gas chamber and submitted to a concentration of toxic acid. During the past year, all organizations leaving Fort Bragg have been taken through the gas chamber under the supervision of the Post Chemical Warfare Officer, Captain Charles T. DeBrell.

More thorough training is provided in schools for both officers and enlisted men, so that, in the absence of an officer of the Chemical Warfare Service, they will be able to instruct properly their units and to carry on such additional training as might be deemed necessary.

Prior to July, 1944, the Post Chemical Warfare Officer was responsible for the requisitioning, receiving, storing, and issuing of all chemical equipment and ammunition, and for providing the soldier, as well as his organization with all protective and training equipment. This work was at that time assigned to the Consolidated Property Officer, in order to conserve manpower.

Top to bottom: Troops training for a gas attack. . . . Decontaminating a vehicle. . . . Decontaminating a gassed area. . . . Inside the gas chamber.



# SIGNAL OFFICER

The administrative telephone system of Fort Bragg, with equipment for 2,600 lines, is one of the largest installed in any post of the country. Army owned, it is operated and maintained by the Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company under contract to the Government. This agency, one of the activities controlled by the Signal Office, completes thousands of calls that are placed to and from the Post.

The telegraphic service for the Post is handled by the Signal Office, through the Communications Center, into and out of which 1,500 messages are sent daily. In addition to its telegraphic machines, the Center has a machine connected with the National Typewriter Exchange and a radio station. All three means of messagessending function 24 hours a day seven days a week. With modern high powered equipment the radio station is capable of transmitting messages even when the lines required by other methods of electrical communications fail. An emergency power plant is maintained and ready for use in case of emergency.

The Signal Office is the Post's official photographer. Working in close conjunction with the Public Relations Office it takes pictures of notable events which occur on the reservation. These pictures are then released by the Public Relations Office to the "Fort Bragg Post" and state and national newspapers for publication. It also performs work of a similar nature for the many activities of the Post. This includes: identification pictures, visual training aids, and pictorial evidence of current needs. A complete file of negatives is kept for reference at the well equipped Photographic Laboratory.

Another important function of the Signal Office is the distribution of training films to the units stationed here. Its well-stocked Film Library is as large as any in the Fourth Service Command, with the exception of the Central Library at Atlanta. 65 projectors are used daily by the personnel of the Branch to show the films.

When the Signal Office was made one of the Post's technical services in January 1944, it was headed by Lieutenant Andrew H. Warlick Jr., who succeeded Lt. Col. Calvin H. Burkhead, who had been the Signal Officer since Sept. 1942. Major Hilding V. Foreen, present Post Signal Officer, succeeded Lieutenant Warlick in July 1944.



Bottom, left: Switchboard operators at work . . . Right, top to bottom, left to right: Chief Warrant Officer Paul L. Davis, Post Signal Officer, Major Hilding V. Foreen, Lieutenant Andrew H. Warlick, and Lieutenant Vivian I. Shackleton . . . Photo lab workers inspecting negative . . . Scene in telegraph office . . . Scene in film library.





Top, left, from left to right: Lt. Joseph F. Rollings, Assistant Transportation Officer; Major Earle N. Zeigler, Post Transportation Officer; Lt. Dorothy E. Wolfe, Mileage Administrator, and Capt. Robert L. Hinson, Motor Pool Officer. . . . Top, right: Office staff of Transportation Branch at work. . . . Bottom, left: Dispatching vehicles at the Post Motor Pool. . . . Bottom, right: Selectees leaving Reception Center on troop train for Replacement Center.

## TRANSPORTATION OFFICER

Before the expansion of the Army, transportation at the Post was handled by an officer appointed by the Quartermaster, assisted by a clerk who executed the necessary paper work involved. The rapid growth of the Army brought with it an enormous increase in volume of traffic, and the need for a separate agency to handle the work became acute. The reorganization in the War Department, in 1942, included the creation of the Transportation Corps. The principal function of the Transportation Corps personnel here is to arrange and provide for the transportation of military personnel and military supplies and equipment moving to and from the Post.

There are approximately 28 miles of Government-owned trackage on the reservation, and a classification yard with a capacity of 265 cars. Switches and side tracks can accommodate an additional 750 cars at one time. The Post Railroad, using four locomotives, is operated, under contract to the Government, by the Cape Fear Railways, Inc. A staff of 150 persons, including both military and civilian

personnel and headed by the Post Transportation Officer, Major Earle N. Zeigler, assisted by three other officers, is required to handle the work performed by the Branch.

Between January 1, 1942, and September 30, 1944 11,063 freight cars and 17,298 passenger cars have been handled by the Post Transportation Office. A major share of the work has dealt with personnel moving to and from the Reception Center, the Induction Station, and the Field Artillery Replacement training center. On one occasion, 10,000 troops were handled in approximately 10 hours, without a single train departing late. During one week, in another instance, the office moved, for one organization alone, 48 mixed trains consisting of approximately 1,500 cars, all this in addition to routine work performed.

The Post Transportation Officer is also charged with supervision over all buses and taxi-cabs operating in and out of, as well as on the Post, and he supervises the operation of the Post Motor Pool and the Office of Mileage Administration.



# PERSONNEL CENTER

The War Department Personnel Center at Fort Bragg, one of 17 such installations set up throughout the United States, is the most recent organization to be established at the Post. In operation since September 1, 1944, it is designed to begin and to end the cycle of the military life of thousands of men and women from this area, from induction into the Armed Forces to Separation and return to civilian life at the termination of their periods of active duty. The Personnel Center is composed of five Service Command units, namely the Armed Forces Induction Station, the Reception Center, the Special Training Unit, the Reception Station, and the Separation Center. Four of these had already been in operation for some time, but were incorporated into the Personnel Center on its establishment. The Separation Center, which is the most recent to be activated, is set up to process the men and women from this area who are to be released from active duty.

When the Personnel Center began to function in Sep-

tember, 1944, its commanding officer was Brigadier General John T. Kennedy, Commanding General of Fort Bragg. Lieutenant Colonel Horace L. Johnson, formerly Commanding Officer of the Reception Center and Special Training Unit, was named Executive Officer, and Captain Homer W. Ramsey, previously on duty at the Armed Forces Induction Station, Adjutant.

On November 15, 1944, Colonel Johnson assumed command of the Personnel Center, and Major William M. Gillespie became Executive Officer.

The Commanding Officers of the five units operating under the Personnel Center, although they supervise the activities within their own units, are directly responsible to Colonel Johnson. These include: Captain John H. Newsom, Armed Forces Induction Station; Major Dallas I. Larkin, Reception Center; Major Benjamin F. Lenhardt, Special Training Unit; Major Simon N. Graham, Reception Station No. 4, and Major O. D. Doehler, Separation Center.

Top, left: Personnel Center Staff Officers, seated (left to right): Lt. Col. Frederick K. Herpel, Surgeon; Lt. Col. Horace L. Johnson, Commanding Officer; Major W. M. Gillespie, Executive Officer; Capt. Brooks S. Stuart, Control Officer. Standing (left to right): Lt. Robert D. Gamble, Assistant Adjutant; Capt. Homer W. Ramsey, Adjutant; Major William R. Middleton, Jr., Supply Officer; Lt. Don E. Friedewald, Special Services Officer, and Lt. James E. Bryant, Assistant Adjutant. . . . Commanding Officers of Personnel Center Units, from left to right: Capt. John H. Newsom, Armed Forces Induction Station; Major Otto Doehler, Separation Center; Lt. Col. Horace L. Johnson, Commanding Officer of Personnel Center; Major Benjamin F. Lenhardt, Special Training Unit; Major Simon N. Graham, Reception Station No. 4, and Major Dallas I. Larkin, Reception Center. . . . Bottom, left: Office section of the Personnel Center Headquarters. . . . Bottom, right: Exterior view of Personnel Center Headquarters.







Interviewing section of the Armed Forces Induction Station.



Officer Personnel of the Armed Forces Induction Station, seated (left to right): Capt. John H. Newsom, Commanding; Capt. Ozzie L. Wilson, Adjutant. . . . Standing (left to right): Lt. George S. August, Capt. J. J. Abbott, Capt. R. R. Juele, Lt. Commander J. C. Belk, Major J. Kempfner, Major E. F. Buchner, Jr., Lt. Commander Charles I. Solomon, Capt. Edmund Weber, Lt. (SG) M. J. Capron, Major J. M. Murphy, Lt. F. T. Cook, Lt. Lester J. Waldman, Lt. R. W. Scott, Lt. Arthur Berger, Lt. W. C. Buchanan.

Arrival at the Armed Forces Induction Station is for most men of this area the first step in the process of becoming a soldier. Here is determined whether or not the prospective "candidates" furnished by the State Selective Service local boards meet the standards for induction into the Armed Forces as set up by the War Department in Washington. Those who fail to meet these minimum requirements are returned to civilian life. The eligible ones are sent to their homes to await the call to military duty.

Actual induction procedures for all selectees begin on the day when they register for possible military duty with their local boards. A preliminary physical screening eliminates the most obviously disqualified men. The physically qualified individuals, as well as borderline and doubtful cases, are passed on to the Induction Station, where the examinations are much more rigorous. The local boards also decide on the deferment of civilians on account of dependency and essential work performed.

The Fort Bragg Induction Station was activated on November 13, 1940, under the supervision of Colonel Earle C. Ewert, Commanding Officer of the Reception Center. The actual induction of selectees did not begin until December 1, when the first small group arrived. The station was set up to handle only 200 men per day, and twelve Medical Officers were assigned here to conduct the examinations of the selectees.

The Fort Bragg Induction Station, as set up originally, examined only men who were drafted for Army Service, the other branches of the Armed Forces conducting separate induction and recruiting centers of their own. The recruiting of all service personnel was started here in January, 1943. On February 11 of the same year the Induction Station was redesignated the "Armed Forces Induction Station". Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd S. Spooner was appointed Commanding Officer. At this time joint induction by the Armed Forces was begun. Representatives from the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, including officers and enlisted men, were assigned to the station to conduct induction work for their respective branches. Inductions have been made for these branches since that time.

When the Personnel Center was established at Fort Bragg in September, 1944, the Armed Forces Induction Station became one of its units. The present Commanding Officer of the Station is Captain John H. Newsom.

Over 300,000 men have already been processed at the Armed Forces Induction Station since its activation. Of these approximately 135,000 have been rejected for service in the Armed Forces. Although the Station was set up to handle 200 men per day, the number of inductees passing through has increased considerably, a daily average of more than 700 undergoing examinations during the two-month period of March and April 1944.



# ARMED FORCES INDUCTION STATION

Right: Naval Detachment A. F. I. S.  
Lt. (JG) Jolly, Commanding.



Top left: Inductee being fingerprinted after passing physical examination. . . . Center right: Records section Armed Forces Induction Station  
. . . Bottom left: Accepted selectees being sworn into the army. . . . Bottom right: Inductees receiving their processing tags.





Above: Officers of Reception Center. . . . Center: The classification interview is a very important phase of Reception Center activities. . . . Bottom: Shoes are being issued to inductees in the Supply Section.



## RECEPTION CENTER

It is at the Reception Center that the soldier gets his first taste of the Army. He comes here fresh from civilian life, and, by the time he leaves it, he is a full-fledged, although inexperienced soldier. Although he has been adjusting himself to the thoughts of Army life since the day he received his "Greeting", the actuality of it does not strike him with full force until he advances from one phase of processing to the other. Here, for the first time, he sleeps in an Army barracks, eats in a mess hall, marches in ranks from building to building, gets up at reveille, and learns Army regulations and customs.

Let us follow the selectee as he makes the transition from civilian to military life. His first stop, on leaving the Induction Station, is at the Checking Station, the function of which is to receive him, check his records, prepare identification tags for him, initiate the various WD AGO forms, and assign him to the receiving area. After a short orientation talk here he is assigned to barracks. The testing program next occupies his attention, and here he is given the Army General Classification Test, the Mechanical aptitude Test, and the Radio Operator Aptitude Test. His physical qualifications are determined by a screening test conducted by the Medical Section. Back again at the Classification and Assignment Section he is interviewed, screened for possible special assignments, classified, and reported to the Adjutant General. The Supply Section is his next hurdle, and this he takes with ease, as he advances from one outfitter to the other. As he leaves this section he has gathered all the clothing that he will need for his training. The horrors of the needle, which have been haunting him, soon fade, for, before he realizes it, he has received anti-typhoid and small-pox vaccinations, the first of many "shots" that he will receive as a soldier. Applications for insurance and allotment are filled for him in the Final Check group in the Records Section.





An orientation movie and a lecture on the Articles of War complete his processing procedures. He is then returned to his barracks, where he awaits the shipment orders transferring him to a replacement training center.

Although they have no direct contact with him during his stay at the Reception Center, several sections of station complement troops play a very important role in the processing procedures. There is, for example, the Records Section, which handles processes, completes, checks, and forwards his service records and allied papers. The Mess Section is responsible for feeding him while he is at the Center. It also furnishes meals on troop trains leaving here. Although the mess halls can accommodate an average of 2,500 men per meal, records show that during the peak of operation here as many as 7,200 men have been fed one meal.

The recreational and morale activities for the selectees and the overhead personnel are provided by the Special Services Section. Transportation for the men to their new stations, as well as motor transportation for all Reception Center installations, is furnished by the Transportation Section.

First of the units to be completed at Fort Bragg during the expansion program, the Reception Center has processed

approximately 200,000 men from this area. On September 1, 1944 it became one of the units of the War Department Personnel Center, and is now under the command of Major Dallas I. Larkin.



Top, right: Newly arrived selectees at Checking Station. . . . Center, right: Selectees taking Army General Classification Test. . . . Bottom, right: Allotment and insurance section. . . . Top, left: Selectees receive shots at the Medical Section. . . . Bottom, left: Detachment headquarters of Receiving Companies at Reception Center.





Personnel Consultant Discusses Problem Facing Training  
Class Instruction is Provided for all Trainees

As men were called for induction into the service, a large number of them were rejected because they could not meet Army educational requirements. Many of these were able-bodied and intelligent; they simply had not had an opportunity to complete their education. Yet it was also known that to be of value to our Army a soldier must be able to read instruction manuals and notices, and to read and write messages. This problem came to the attention of leading educators, who laid out a plan whereby soldiers could be taught to read, write, and interpret orders, directives, and messages. This plan was adopted by the Army, and schools, called Special Training Units, were established throughout the country.

Soldiers who are receiving instruction in the Special Training Units represent every race and possess every language background imaginable. The basic reading and writing materials are the same for all. They tell of the experiences of Private Pete, a new recruit like the trainees, who does the things which they must learn to do. Additional materials are added to each unit according to its needs. Because a soldier would soon lose interest in his work if he were taught nothing but reading and writing all day, additional subjects are covered, such as arithmetic, oral expression, and Military Field Training. In the Military Field Training the soldier is given an introduction to each part of the basic training which he must take after being graduated from the Special Training Unit. All soldiers must take this basic training, but the Special Training Unit soldier has the opportunity to become familiar with it beforehand.





Officers of the Special Training Unit.

# SPECIAL TRAINING UNIT



The level in reading and writing which these soldiers are required to attain before graduation approximates that of the fifth grade in elementary school. This appears to be rather low until it is realized that the average literate adult reads on a sixth grade level. The average time required for this training is eight weeks.

The Special Training Unit at Fort Bragg was established on June 1, 1943, for colored soldiers. Major Simon N. Graham, an able and experienced educator from Roanoke Rapids, N. C., was designated as Commanding Officer. Starting with 65 trainees the unit rose on several occasions to an enrollment of 2,500. More than 11,000 were graduated from this unit. Most of the trainees, as well as instructors, were from North and South Carolina.

In addition to the personnel and facilities for the administration of the prescribed academic and military programs, the Special Training Unit includes: an Educational Section, which produces graphic visual aids to learning; a Personnel Consultant Section, which assists with special educational problems and problems of adjustment; a Special Services Officer, who looks after the social and recreational requirements of the trainees; and two chaplains who administer to the spiritual needs of the trainees.

In November, 1944, the Special Training Unit for colored trainees was transferred from Fort Bragg to Fort Benning, Georgia. Its place was taken by a Special Training Unit for white soldiers, which was transferred from Fort Jackson, South Carolina. In command of the Special Training Unit now at Fort Bragg is Major Benjamin F. Lenhardt.

Top, right: Individual instruction is furnished the trainees. . . . Center, right: Training office personnel at work. . . . Bottom, right: Display of flash cards used in Special Training Unit.





Issuing Service Ribbons at Reception Station No. 4.

Reception Station Officers, Left to right, standing: Lt. S. M. Hoke, Lt. E. E. Barwick, Lt. J. T. Carter, Lt. J. L. Burden. . . . Sitting: Capt. M. F. Mathews, Capt. C. E. Carson, Major C. B. Vaughan, Major S. N. Graham C. O., Capt. N. R. Carter, Lt. S. A. Ashmore, Lt. J. W. Parker.



## RECEPTION STATION

Since October 23, 1943, Reception Station No. 4, one of the more recently organized units of the Fort Bragg Personnel Center, located in the Reception Center, area, has been performing one of the most varied and colorful administrative jobs in the Army. Through this unit are processed the men and women of every rank from every branch of the Army, who have returned from the various battlefronts of the world. Included among these people have been many outstanding soldiers of this war, representatives of every major engagement.

Upon reaching home ports from overseas, the "returnees" are sent directly to the Reception Station. Here they remain for approximately 24 hours, during this period, is determined which of the many dispositions will be made of the returned personnel. The processing includes an interview, a brief reorientation talk, and a physical examination. Clothing, back pay, campaign ribbons, and shoe ration certificates are distributed. Government transportation requests are executed, and baggage is cleared. They are then sent to their new stations, usually with a three week delay en route for the purpose of visiting their homes.

In addition to the overseas returnees, the Reception Station also processes overseas and domestic recovered enlisted personnel, overseas recovered commissioned casualties, returnees for reassignment, returnees for 30-day furlough and return overseas, returnees for discharge or transfer to the Enlisted Reserve Corps, returnees for Officer Candidate School, and surplus ex-Aviation Cadets transferred from the Army Air Forces to other Arms and Services.

In order to accomplish certain functions peculiar to their own needs, the Army Air Forces and the Army Ground Forces have established Liaison Officers at the Reception

Station to advise and assist in the processing of their returnees.

Naturally enough, many unusual incidents have been related by the men and women who have been processed by the Reception Station at Fort Bragg. Many of these returnees are survivors of very spectacular and harrowing experiences. There was the sergeant, for example, who fell 20,000 feet in a crippled airplane into the ocean, but managed to escape with minor injuries. Another sergeant, leading a greatly outnumbered but highly bold and expert force, concentrated his fire upon the enemy with such deadly effect that he caused a vastly superior force to withdraw.

On 1 September, 1944 the Reception Station No. 4 became a component part of the War Department Personnel Center at Fort Bragg. On that day Captain Numa R. Carter was designated Commanding Officer of the Station. In November, 1944, Major Simon N. Graham, formerly Commanding Officer of the Special Training Unit, assumed command of the Reception Station.

Reception Station No. 4, with its intricate and greatly varied functions, has been a monument of home front economy in the use of manpower. Despite the long and intense hours, including inevitable night and Sunday work with the tired, nervous, and hurried returnees, the personnel of this unit are sustained by their rare opportunity to give vital and speedy service to those who have risked everything and have endured unimaginable hardships for their country. Approximately 15,000 returnees have been processed through Reception Station No. 4 since its activation.





Top left: Overseas returnees disembark from troop train. . . . Top right: Orientation talk on Separation Center porcedures to overseas returnees.  
 . . . Center left: Officer returnees from overseas. . . . Center right: Receiving section of Reception Station No. 4. . . . Bottom left: Mail section  
 at Reception Station No. 4. . . . Bottom right: Records section of Reception Station No. 4.





Officers of the Separation Center.

## SEPARATION

"Discharge," that magic word that means "home" to millions of embattled soldiers of the widespread fighting forces of the United States, became a reality at Fort Bragg's Separation Center on November 6, 1944, as this unit of the War Department Personnel Center officially began its functions.

The Separation Center, Fort Bragg, is one of the seventeen Army installations set up in the nation to handle the discharging of military personnel. The administrative machinery of the Separation Center is expected to take care of hundreds of separatees sent here daily. Men and women report here for discharge for the convenience of the Government, or other military reasons, and are homeward bound civilians within 48 hours after arrival. The Center handles male personnel, officer and enlisted, from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, and female personnel from the seven southeastern states of the Fourth Service Command, plus the states, Virginia and Louisiana.

When the separatee first arrives at the Separation Center, he delivers his papers and surplus clothing, after which he is billeted. His records are then initiated for the processing to follow. While items of his past civilian and military activities are being checked, he is given a thorough physical examination. In the event any contagious disease is present he receives immediate corrective treatment to the extent necessary. Having passed the physical examination the separatee is given orientation lectures explaining Separation Center processing, classification procedure, insurance, the G. I. Bill of Rights, and what is expected of him when he arrives home. These lectures are given by officers of the Counselling Branch.



Center: General Kennedy hands out first discharge.  
Bottom: Officer Separation Section.





A Chaplain Talks to Dischargees



Counsellors Talk to Separatees

## CENTER

Next the separatee is counselled by trained enlisted personnel as to occupational, social, and personal problems that he must face as a civilian. Every effort is made to have the separatee mentally conditioned as to the changes that have taken place in his home town while he has been in service. Especially is this emphasized with those who have seen foreign service.

Orientation and counselling are two outstanding features of the Separation Center. They are characteristic of the planned processing of separatees, as distinguished from procedure that followed World War I, in which a soldier was separated in his own unit without special regard for his future relationship in society. They mark the humane and regardful attitude of the Army for the outgoing individual.

Besides the usual Separation Qualification Record a new War Department form is given to the separatee, enabling him to present accurate evidence to his old or new employer as to his civilian and Army occupational history. Duplicates go to State Selective Service boards which have the responsibility of reinstating the discharged soldier in his old job. The Veterans Administration and United States Employment representative of the War Manpower Commission assist the soldier in securing a job under a new employer if the soldier desires to change from his old job. Representatives of the Veterans Administration, United States Employment Service, Selective Service, and American Red Cross are always available to the separatee during his stay at the Center.

The Commanding Officer of the Separation Center is Major O. D. Doehler, whose previous assignment was Commanding Officer of the Armed Forces Induction Station at Camp Forrest, Tennessee.



Fiscal Section, Separation Center



Separatees Receiving Final Pay and Service Badges





Exterior View Prisoner of War Camp Headquarters

Right, left to right: Lt. L. M. Farr, Capt. T. A. McFarland, Major W. J. Frese, Major M. F. Simmons, Capt. F. L. Leupp, Lt. A. E. Rose, Lt. S. L. Leblang, Lt. S. B. Odens.



## PRISONER OF WAR CAMP

The first contingent of the present group of prisoners of war at Fort Bragg made its appearance in May 1944, with the activation of the Prisoner of War Camp. These prisoners were not the first to be interned at Fort Bragg, however, for early in 1942 this Post was holding some of the very first German Prisoners of War to be captured by U. S. forces in the present war. At that time no attempt was made to work the prisoners and late in 1942 those prisoners that were here were transferred out and the Camp was inactivated. No more prisoners of war were confined here until May 1944.

The Prisoner of War Camp is located in the Animal Area, on the south end of the reservation, covering approximately 42 acres. It includes barracks, day rooms, mess halls and the usual buildings found in a cantonment type camp. Since the activation of the camp, the increase in the number of prisoners of war sent here necessitated the establishment of three branch camps at Seymour-Johnson Field, New Bern, and Scotland Neck, all in North Carolina.

When prisoners from a battle area are received at the camp, they are photographed, finger-printed, classified, and organized into companies. Clothing and toilet articles are issued and they are put to work. Prisoners are classified according to their civilian background and put to work on jobs that are similar to their civilian occupations.

The prisoners are interned and worked according to the Geneva Convention of 1927. The provisions of this convention are scrupulously adhered to by the United States in order to give the enemy no excuse for mistreating any of our men that may be in their hands. Germany is a signer of the Geneva Convention.

Prisoners of war at Fort Bragg have been employed on many projects. They operate the Post Bakery, and in the compound of the Camp there are shops operated entirely by them, supervised by American personnel. Their well-known mechanical ability is put to work repairing clothing, typewriters, tools, and other equipment. The Post Engineer detail builds boxes and other items made by carpenters. They operate a saw mill and perform many labor details such as unloading equipment, clearing fire breaks, etc. In the branch camps the prisoners work at harvesting crops, cutting wood, warehousing tobacco, and similar tasks.

The prisoners are paid 80c a day for work that they perform. The full use of Prisoners of War at Fort Bragg has resulted in the saving of thousands of dollars to the government and in the release to other more critical employment of hundreds of individuals. The good record made by Fort Bragg is due to its Prisoner of War Camp Commander Major Morgan F. Simmons and his entire body of commissioned and enlisted assistants.





Some Members of the  
Detachment, Men Who  
Have Served Overseas



Interior View of the  
Headquarters P. O. W. Camp



Prisoners Working on  
Clothing Repair



Prisoners Doing  
Carpentry Work



Prisoners Repairing  
Typewriters and  
Office Machines





Headquarters Detachment Section No. 1 Deml. Sub Section: First Lt. Chester J. Krutul Commanding.

Pay Day at HQ Det. Deml. & Sup. Det. No. 1.



General Kennedy presents athletic awards.



## STATION COMPLEMENT DETACHMENTS

Recent headlines of the outstanding battle successes made by units equipped and trained at Fort Bragg have behind them a story that does not appear in the news accounts—a story of the achievements of the Station Complement troops. Although these achievements have not received the same public recognition as have the heroic deeds of our combat soldiers, they have been just as essential to our march to victory. That the work done by these detachments, in servicing and equipping thousands of troops, is acknowledged by both tactical and non-tactical units trained here, is attested to by the numerous letters received from the commanding officers of these units. In these letters they express the appreciation they feel for the services rendered them while they were stationed at the Post.

No matter how alert or valiant its troops are, our Army is worthless unless it has the necessary equipment and tools with which to train. It is necessary that services, supplies, equipment, and training facilities be made available to the troops in training, in order to prevent a breakdown in their preparation for combat. It is necessary that these troops be kept physically, spiritually, and morally alert if they are to fulfill successfully the mission for which they are preparing. Station Complement personnel understand this, and in spite of the many difficulties encountered, and in spite of continual reductions of available personnel, they have persistently striven to maintain the high standard of efficiency so necessary to accomplish the duties and responsibilities assigned to them. The diligent execution of these duties has resulted in the efficiency of operation which has been so characteristic of Fort Bragg during the present emergency.





Supply Detachment No. 1, Lt. Chester J. Krutul Commanding.

Members of Station Complement detachments, many of whom have already seen action in several campaigns of the present war and have been returned to the United States through the Army Rotation Plan, or for injuries received in combat, undergo a regular weekly training schedule. This schedule includes the various phases of the School of the Soldier, as well as Orientation and other military subjects.

To the Station Complement units are assigned the numerous jobs that are to be performed in the servicing of the transient troops in training here. In caring for these troops; the Station Complement attends to matters of administration, housing, feeding, clothing, medical aid, transportation and recreation. Because of the varied nature of the duties that they perform, the personnel of the Station Complement are grouped in several detachments, depending on the type of work assigned to them.

Headquarters Detachment is primarily concerned with the administrative work at the Post. Personnel of this Detachment work at Post Headquarters and in the various Division offices. Commanded by Major Frank W. Reams, the Detachment consists of two sections. Section 1 Sub-sections, and their commanding officers, include: DEML, Lieutenant Chester J. Krutul; MP, Captain Hampton C. Morgan; and Finance, Lieutenant J. E. Myers. Section 2, made up of Negro personnel and containing DEML and an MP Sub-section was formerly commanded by Lieutenant J. E. Moye, who has recently been succeeded by Lieutenant C. R. Trevette.

Work in the Post's technical services, with the exception of the duties which come under the supervision of the Post Surgeon, is performed by the troops of Supply Detachments. Section 1 and Section 2, commanded by Lieutenant Krutul and Lieutenant C. R. Trevette respectively.

Medical Detachment, Sections 1 and 2, comprise the largest Station Complement unit at Fort Bragg. This Detachment is responsible for accomplishing the work assigned to the Post Surgeon, and the work assigned to the ASF Regional Hospital. The Commanding Officer of the Detachment is Captain Robert N. Reynolds. He is assisted by Lieutenant Harold B. Suttentfield and Lieutenant Robert B. Jones Jr., Unit Supply Officer.

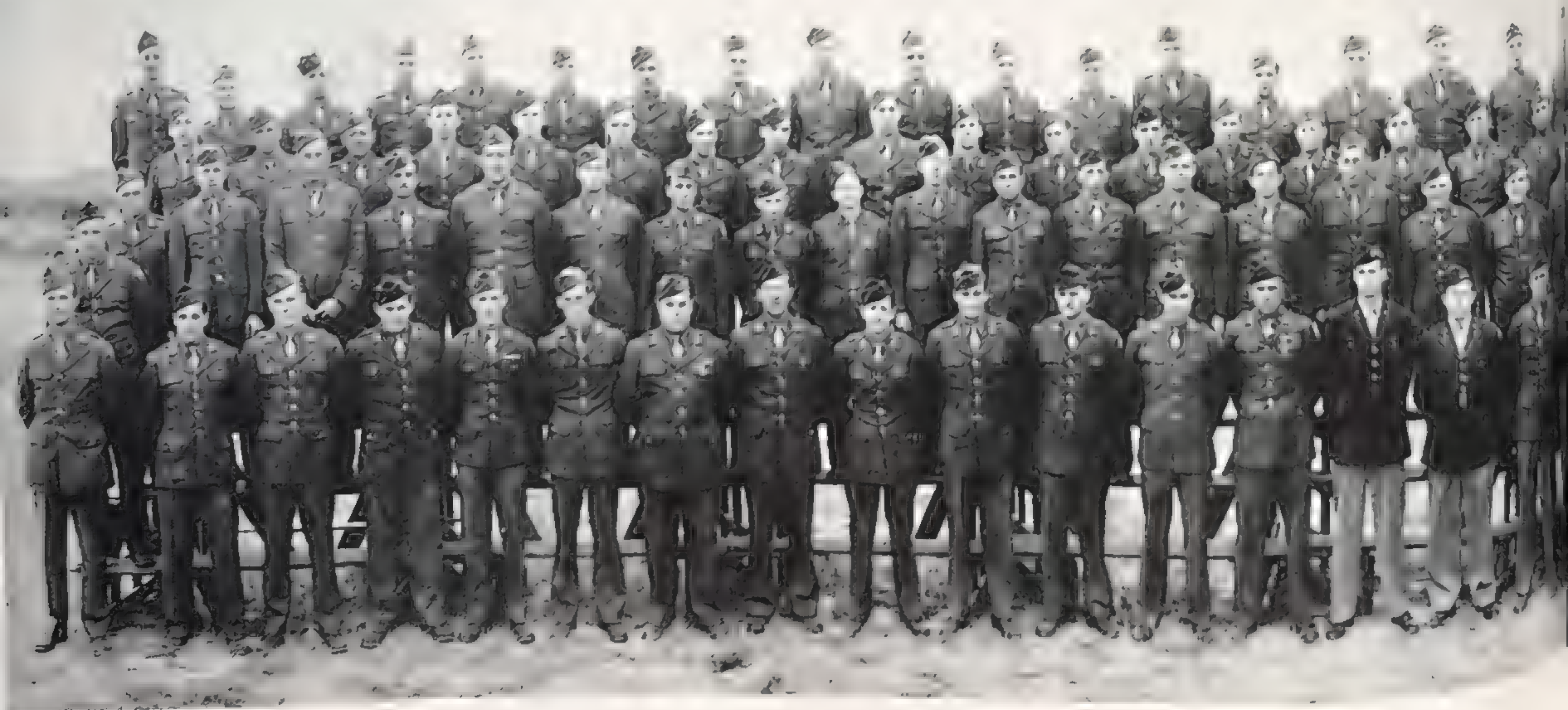
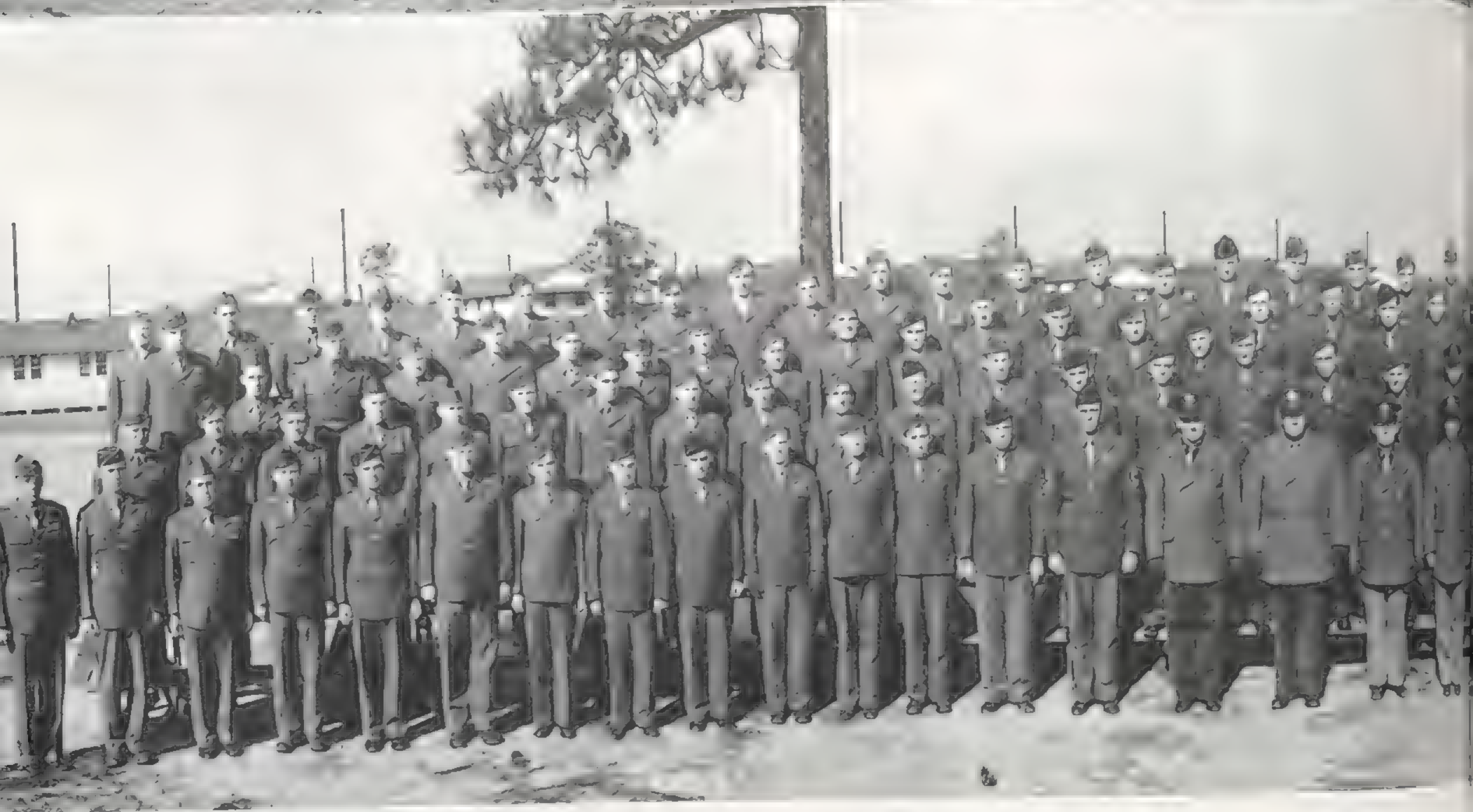


Basketball Team WAC Detachment No. 1.

ASF Athletic Trophy Presented to Fort Bragg.











**HEADQUARTERS  
DETACHMENT NO. 1  
C. M. P. SUBSECTION**

Lt. Col. H. C. Larsen,  
Chief Security Branch  
Major F. W. Reams  
Ass't. Chief  
C. O. H. Q. Det. No. 1



**SEPARATION CENTER  
DETACHMENT**

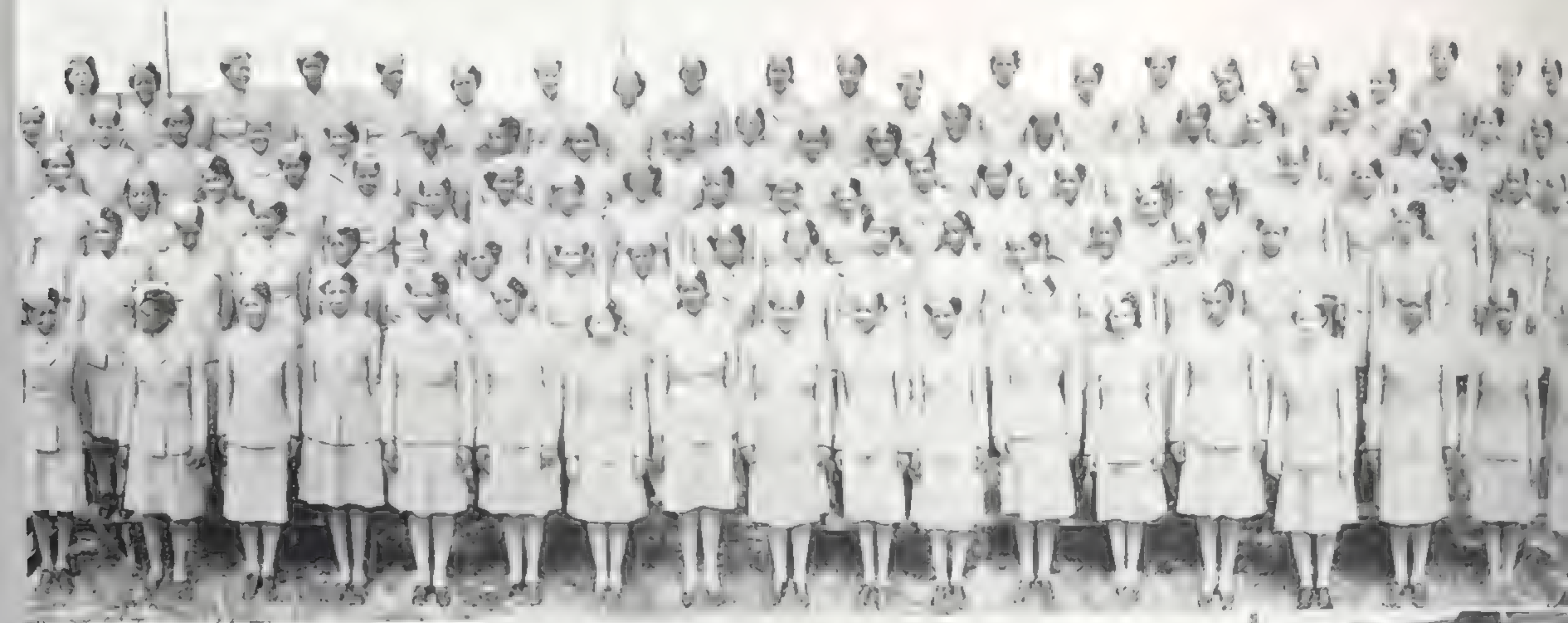
Major O. D. Doehler, Commanding



**MEDICAL DETACHMENT  
NO. 1**

Capt. R. W. Reynolds, Commanding







# **MEDICAL DETACHMENT NO. 2**

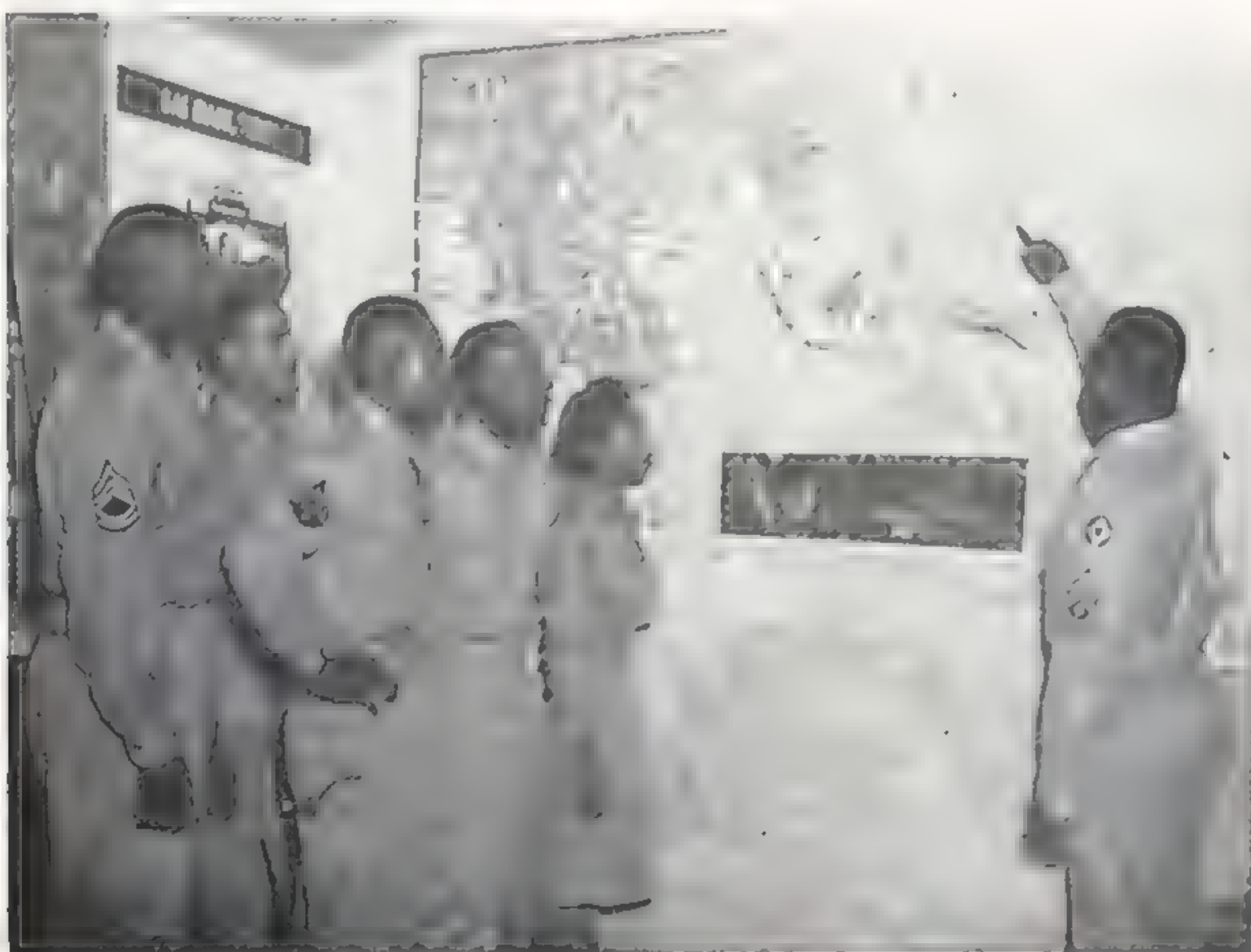
Capt. R. W. Reynolds, Commanding



Chaplain Leads Singing at Thanksgiving Dinner, WAC Detachment No. 2

# **WAC DETACHMENT NO. 2**

Capt. H. B. White, Commanding



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# **SUPPLY DETACHMENT NO. 2 AND HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT NO. 2**

Lt. J. E. Moye, Commanding

Orderly Room Headquarters Detachment No. 2



340th ASF Band on the March







Headquarters Detachment No. 1—Finance Subsection—Lt. J. E. Myers, Commanding





Special Training Unit Detachment, Major B. F. Lenhardt Commanding.



WAC Detachment No. 1, Capt. V. V. Burholt Commanding.



Station Complement Troops Receiving Life Saving Instruction.

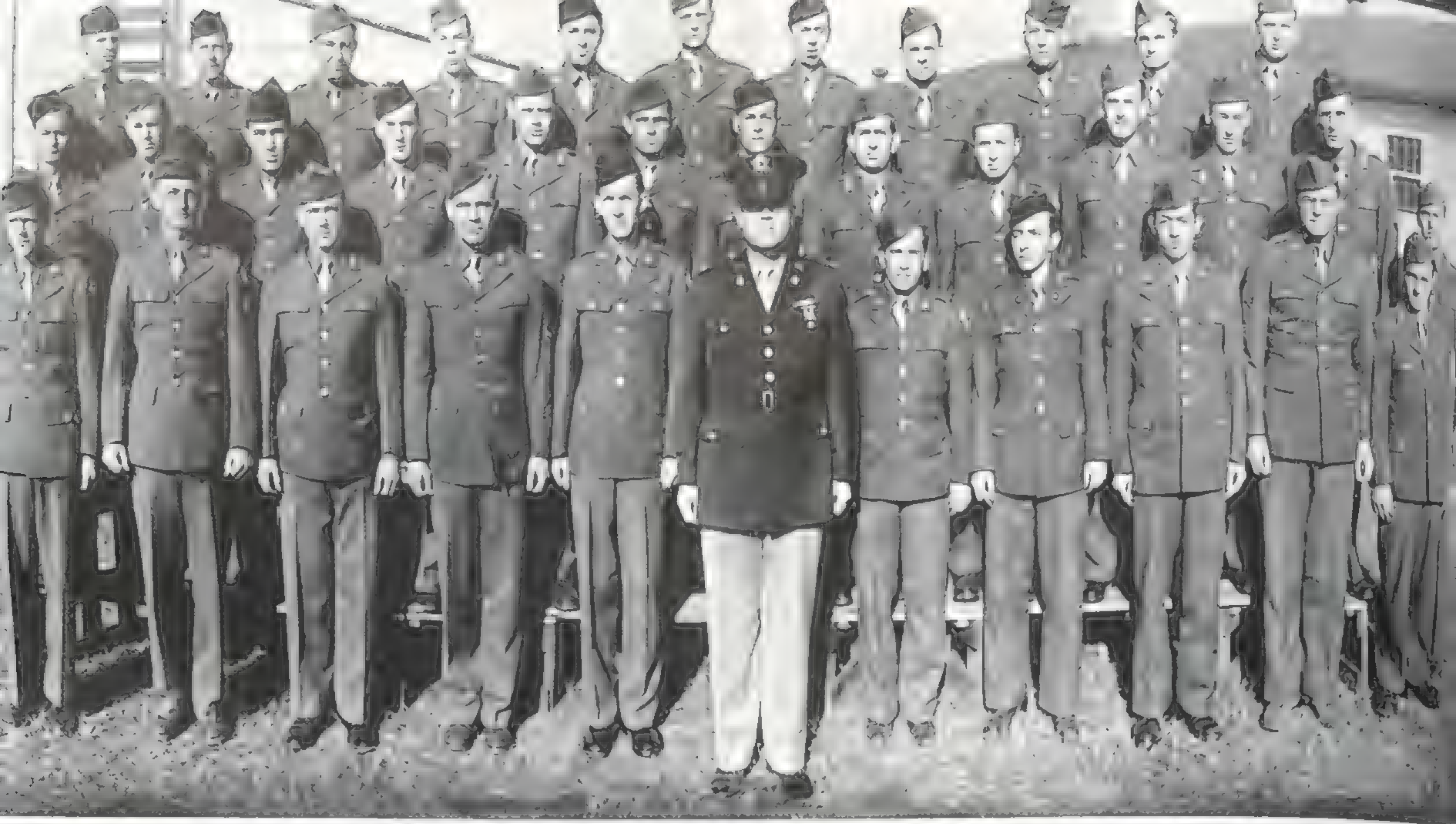
Reception Center Detachment, Major D. I. Larkin Commanding



Station Complement Troops on Review.

Medical Detachment Section No. 2.





Induction Station Detachment, Capt. J. B. Newsom, Commanding.

The task of guarding and working our Prisoners of War is entrusted to Service Command Unit 4421, the detachment of this unit is commanded by Lieutenant Stanley H. Leblang.

A substantial portion of Station Complement personnel is assigned directly to the five Service Command Units of the War Department Personnel Center: SCU 1451, Armed Forces Induction Station; SCU 1925, Reception Center; SCU 3401, Special Training Unit; SCU 7494, Reception Station No. 4, and SCU 3493, Separation Center. The commanding officer of each of these units is responsible for the administration, duty, and care of the personnel assigned to and working with that unit.

The 340th ASF Band, consisting of 26 colored musicians, became the youngest Station Complement Unit at Fort Bragg, when it was transferred to the Post from Camp Sutton in November 1944. Directed by WOJG Rutherford B. Strider, formerly director of Music at Alabama State A and M College, the band was activated at Camp Sutton in February, 1943. During their brief existence they have received numerous commendations from Army officials and civilian organizations.

#### WAC DETACHMENTS

Fort Bragg points with pride to the important mission that the members of the two detachments of the Women's Army Corps at this Post are fulfilling in the present war. These women soldiers are efficiently carrying out various assignments and have become vital to the functioning of many activities here. Many of them have requested and have obtained overseas service and are continuing there the fine work that they formerly performed here.

It was in January, 1943, that members of WAAC Detachment Section 1 first reported for duty in the various



WAC No. 1 Barracks are inspected by Gen. Kennedy.





Reception Station No. 4 Detachment, Capt. Mathews Commanding

branches of the Post, although several WAAC officers had been here since October of the preceding year. WAAC Detachment Section 2, composed of Negro Women, was activated in August, 1943.

At first the appearance of women in uniform on the Post, and working at Army jobs, was met by skepticism by some of the Post personnel, but the business-life manner with which these soldiers carried out their assignments soon dispelled this skepticism.

When the WAAC went out of existence, on August 3, 1943, members of the Auxiliary were sworn into the Women's Army Corps, a component of the Armed Forces. Very few of them availed themselves of the opportunity to leave the service, although they were free to do so. They felt that their place was in the Army, doing their part to bring about a speedy and victorious conclusion to the present conflict.

As members of the WAC they are subject to the same regulations that apply to their brother soldiers. Included on their training schedule are: Physical Training, First Aid, Orientation, and other allied subjects.

Today, at Fort Bragg, the WAC Detachments are serving in practically every activity of Station Complement. Most of them have already completed training in specialist schools and are serving in skilled capacities. Several members are now attending specialized schools in order to equip themselves to offer a greater contribution to the work on the Post.

WAC Detachment Number 1, Sections A and B, is commanded by Captain Virginia V. Burholt. Lieutenant Katherine L. Johnson is the Executive Officer.

Officer Personnel of WAC Detachment Number 2 consists of Captain Harriette B. White, as Commanding Officer, and Lieutenant Calonia V. Powell, as Executive Officer.



Members of WAC Detachment No. 1 discuss world affairs



# FORT BRAGG



Caring for the sick at the Regional Hospital.

Top: Office of Purchasing and Contracting Branch. . . . Second: Projection Room Theater No. 1. . . . Third: Headquarters S. T. U. . . . Bottom: Planning of Book "Fort Bragg at War," by members of the Public Relations and Control Offices.



Scoring tests Reception Center.





# AT WORK



Range Central.



Top: Induction Station. . . . Second: Military Police at work. . . . Third: Grass cutting detail. . . . Bottom: Mimeograph Room, Post Headquarters.



Lt. Col. Russell and Major Waters, Post Adjutant and Assistant.





Automotive repair.



Office of Information and Education Branch.



Electrical Communications Section,  
Post Headquarters.



Blocking range roads.

# FORT BRAGG



Maintaining targets, Range Control Section.



Being outfitted, Reception Center.



# AT WORK

Clearing duds from range.



Induction Station.

Supply Room, Personnel Center.



Regional Hospital Laboratory.



Pharmacy Regional Hospital.

Rationing Board, Post Headquarters.







Officer class receiving instruction.



Officers learning to cook dehydrated foods.

## BAKERS AND COOK SCHOOL

The Bakers and Cooks School at Fort Bragg, a Fourth Service Command installation, opened in March, 1941, under the supervision of Major Ormond K. Cummings, who was sent here from Fort MacArthur, California, expressly for that purpose. Major Cummings served as the first Commandant of the School and continued in that capacity until October, 1943, at which time he was appointed Post Food Supervisor for Fort Bragg. He was succeeded at that time by Lieutenant Conrad A. Knowles. Lieutenant Knowles continued in the capacity of Commandant of the school until January, 1944, at which time Captain Sidney M. November was appointed Commandant. Captain November held that position until October of 1944.

In October, 1944, the Fourth Service Command School for Bakers and Cooks at Fort Bragg, its mission having been accomplished, was closed. While in operation an average enrollment of from 350 to 500 students was maintained at the School. These students came not only from the various units stationed at Fort Bragg and other installations within the Fourth Service Command, but many of them came from other Service Commands as far west as

the Pacific Coast. During this period the school graduated more than 750 officers, ranging in rank from Second Lieutenants to Colonels, more than 2,000 Mess Sergeants, and about 8,000 student cooks. During the past year and a half, in addition to the many hundreds of mess sergeants and student cooks that have been graduated from the school, more than 2,000 officers and enlisted men have completed the comprehensive courses in dehydrated foods.

Up until the time it was closed, the Bakers and Cooks School at Fort Bragg was recognized as one of the largest and top-ranking schools of its type, not alone in the Fourth Service Command, but in the United States. In the many overseas movements of troops during the past three years, there have been included a large number of men who have graduated from this school. These men have served as a nucleus for bakery companies and messes overseas, and they have been assigned to instruct the men under them in these arts throughout various theaters of operations. Reports coming back indicate that the School did a remarkable job during its three and one half years of existence.

Enlisted men learning to dehydrate foods.



Some samples of dehydrated foods.







Field Director Richard N. Hart and assistants.



Day room equipment furnished by Red Cross.

## AMERICAN RED CROSS

The services of the American Red Cross have been available to the personnel of Fort Bragg since 1918, when a chapter was first established at this Post. As the number of troops on the reservation continued to grow, the scope of these services increased accordingly. At the present time, in addition to the main office and two hospital sections, several branches are located throughout the Post to better serve the troops in the various areas. In charge of Red Cross activities at Fort Bragg are Field Director Richard N. Hart and eight Assistant Field Directors.

Services rendered by the Red Cross to the members of the Armed Forces cover a wide variety of problems. Since these problems are so varied, it is futile to attempt to describe all the activities of the Red Cross. Suffice it to say that the Red Cross personnel on the Post are available 24 hours a day. The major services that they perform include the following: they provide individual counsel and guidance; they obtain information and reports on home conditions; and they grant loans or grants of money to enable soldiers to return home in cases of distress, sickness, or death in the immediate family. For the four year period from July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1944, 103,525 enlisted men and women were assisted with their problems by the Red Cross at Fort Bragg. Financial assistance in the form of loans or grants for emergencies, during the same period totaled \$340,599.39.

Conscious of the effect that personal and family prob-

lems have on the ill and convalescent soldiers, the Red Cross maintains a program of medical and psychiatric social work in the Fort Bragg Regional Hospital. Working under the guidance of the Medical Officers, and in cooperation with the patients and the Home Service Workers, the Red Cross Hospital worker obtains important data needed by the doctor for diagnosis and treatment. There is the task of looking after the comfort and welfare of relatives who may be summoned to the bedside of service men critically ill. Providing writing material, writing letters for the incapacitated, and encouraging families to write cheerful letters to patients are other services which go far toward alleviating worry and hastening recovery at the hospital. The recreational and entertainment activities which the Red Cross provides for convalescing soldiers help to fill in the long hours that the soldier must endure during his period of recovery.

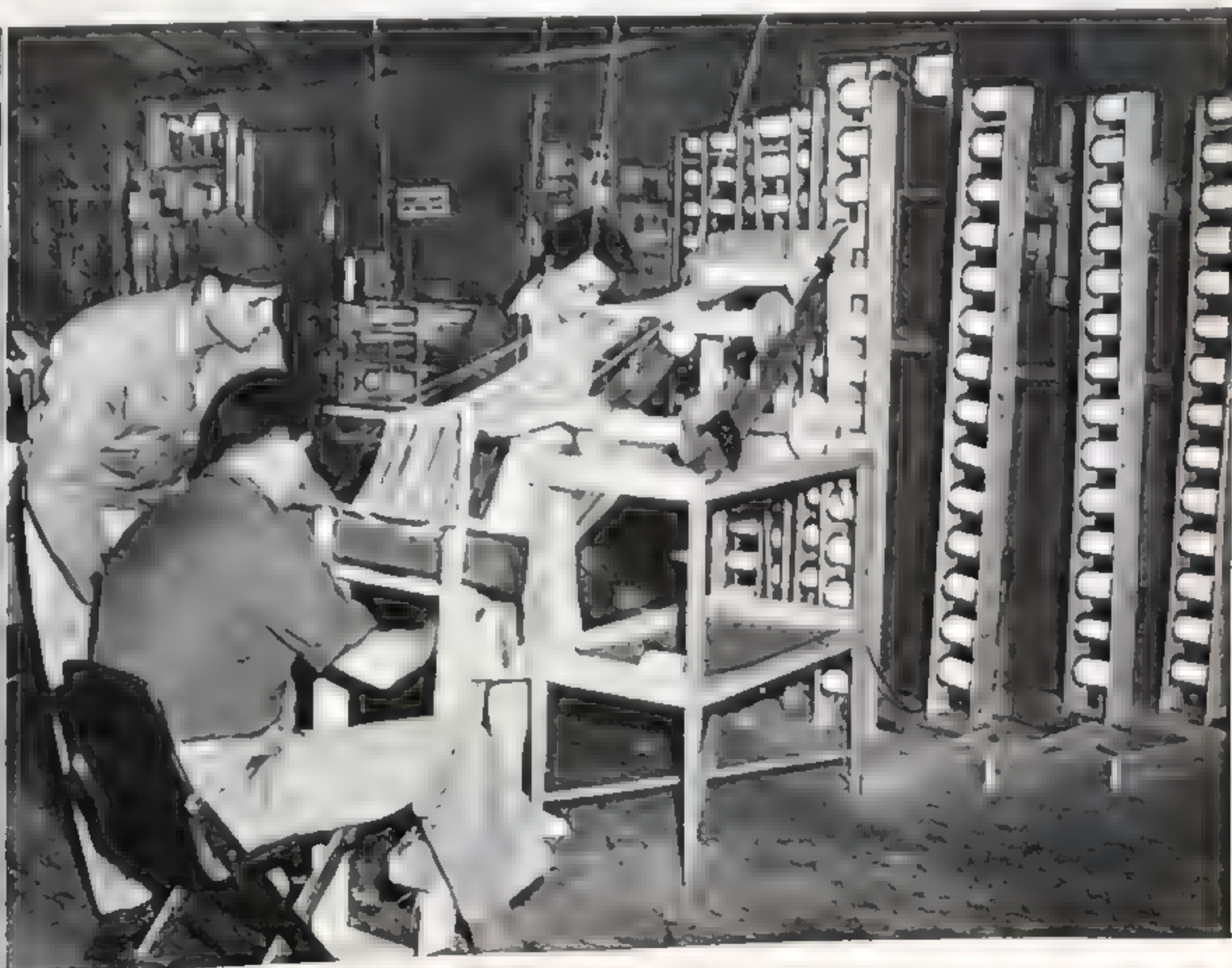
Shortly after December 9, 1941, because of its size and the efficient operation of the military setup here, Fort Bragg was designated as one of the training centers for Assistant Field Directors. Several hundred Assistant Field Directors have received this training for domestic and overseas assignments.

The Red Cross is a long-established link between the military and home fronts. From the far corners of our country this cross-flow of Red Cross service safeguards the welfare of the enlisted men and women and their families both in peace and in war.

Welfare work at Regional Hospital



Conducting occupational therapy.







F. A. B. DETACHMENT  
Lt. Col. Wages, Commanding



Colonel Campbell and Staff

## FIELD ARTILLERY BOARD

Each combat arm of our Army has a service board made up of practical soldiers of wide background and experience in the particular arm. These boards play a key role in the development and application for tactical use of the materiel for the arm of which they are a part. They test, improve, and on occasion, design new materiel. In all of their activities they are guided by only one thought—that the materiel will do the job it is supposed to do under all possible combat conditions and types of handling. Their approach, therefore, is a practical one; they think always in terms of the combat soldier who is going to use the materiel.

It is fitting, then, that the Field Artillery's service board be stationed at Fort Bragg, the world's largest Field Artillery Training Center. Although it is under the Army Ground Forces and not part of the Station Complement the Field Artillery Board has been located at Fort Bragg since 1922, and has worked and cooperated so wholeheartedly with the Station Complement that it is more than fitting to include a brief article about it in this book. It was established in 1902, and spent its first twenty years at Fort Riley, Kansas, and Fort Sill, Oklahoma. In its forty-two years of existence the Board has counted among its members many of the most important figures in American Field Artillery, the men to whom the credit must go for creating what is generally recognized as the finest Field Artillery in the world.

Tables of Organization for the Field Artillery Board today provide for eight voting members, twelve test officers, and a detachment of twenty-seven men. The voting members are composed of the Board president, Colonel Alan L. Campbell, a recorder, and chiefs of the following sections: Gunnery, Guns and Carriages, Motors, Communications, Ordnance, and Instruments and Survey. Test officers are assigned to each section where they, under supervision of the Chief of Section and with the assistance of enlisted

personnel, conduct service tests of various equipment proposed for Field Artillery use. Reports are prepared by the test officers, and, after due study and consideration by the Board members, recommendations are made to the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces.

The roster of enlisted men, all non-commissioned officers or technicians, includes: a draftsman, a meteorologist, photographers, file and supply clerks, and expert mechanics for light, medium, and heavy artillery and all artillery prime movers. A small civilian staff performs the secretarial and custodial work of the Board.

Because of the increased demands on the Board in war time, a battalion of light artillery has been assigned to the Board to meet the manpower requirements necessary in its work. This battalion, at present the 798th, is composed of men trained to serve all kinds of Field Artillery equipment. This includes the servicing and firing of weapons from the .30 caliber carbine to the 8 inch gun and 240 mm Howitzer, the operation of vehicles from a motor bike to the powerful Diesel high speed tractors, and the use of fire control and meteorological instruments.

In order to keep abreast of the actual battle-field performance of materiel the Board maintains close liaison with all fronts. Overseas reports flow in steadily, and members of the Board have been sent to various theaters as observers and instructors. Frequent conferences are held here with representatives of other branches of the service and of industry, and there are many demonstrations of new equipment. The Board serves as a clearing house for the many ideas and inventions that come from the troops of the line. Finally, the Board cooperates to the fullest with Artillery units that come to it for assistance and advice. This was especially true during the expansion in heavy artillery for which Fort Bragg was the principal training center.





A 155 mm gunshell burst over the Field Artillery Board Effect Field. The Gunnery Section makes important studies of the effect of all artillery projectiles.



A formidable array of Field Artillery materiel. One of each standard item of Field Artillery materiel as well as numerous items of test and foreign equipment is maintained.



Mortars, generally considered an Infantry weapon, have been tested and found suitable for Field Artillery use.



A forward observer in action.

Ready to launch a balloon. The F. A. B. Meteorology Section furnishes metro messages for all Artillery units at Fort Bragg.



The F. A. B. mechanics service the 155 MM Howitzer M-1, one of the numerous weapons kept for use in board tests.







# ACTION PICTURES OF F. A. R. T. C.

MAJOR GENERAL DONALD C. CUBBISON  
Commanding  
F. A. R. T. C., Fort Bragg











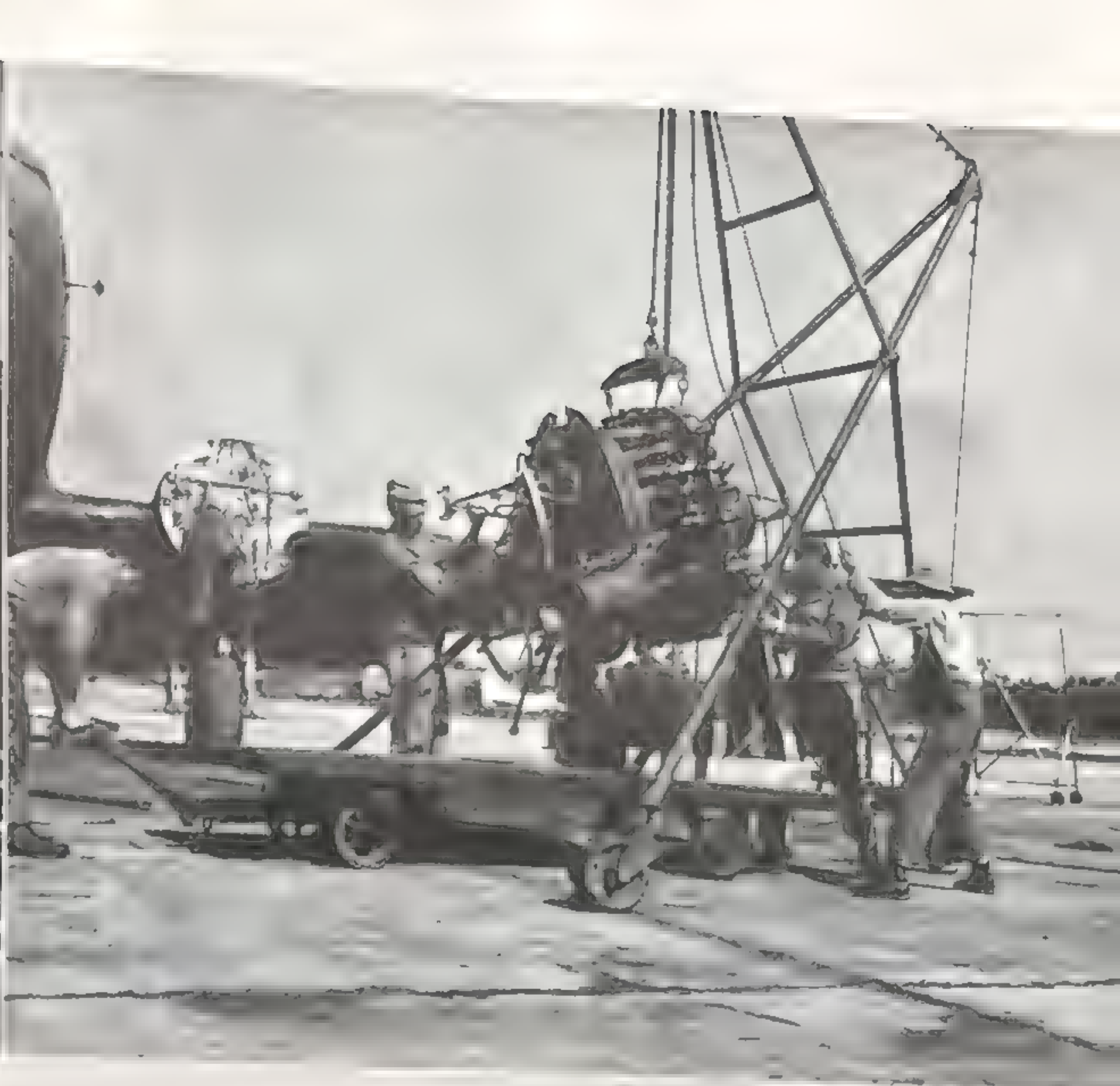
## POPE FIELD



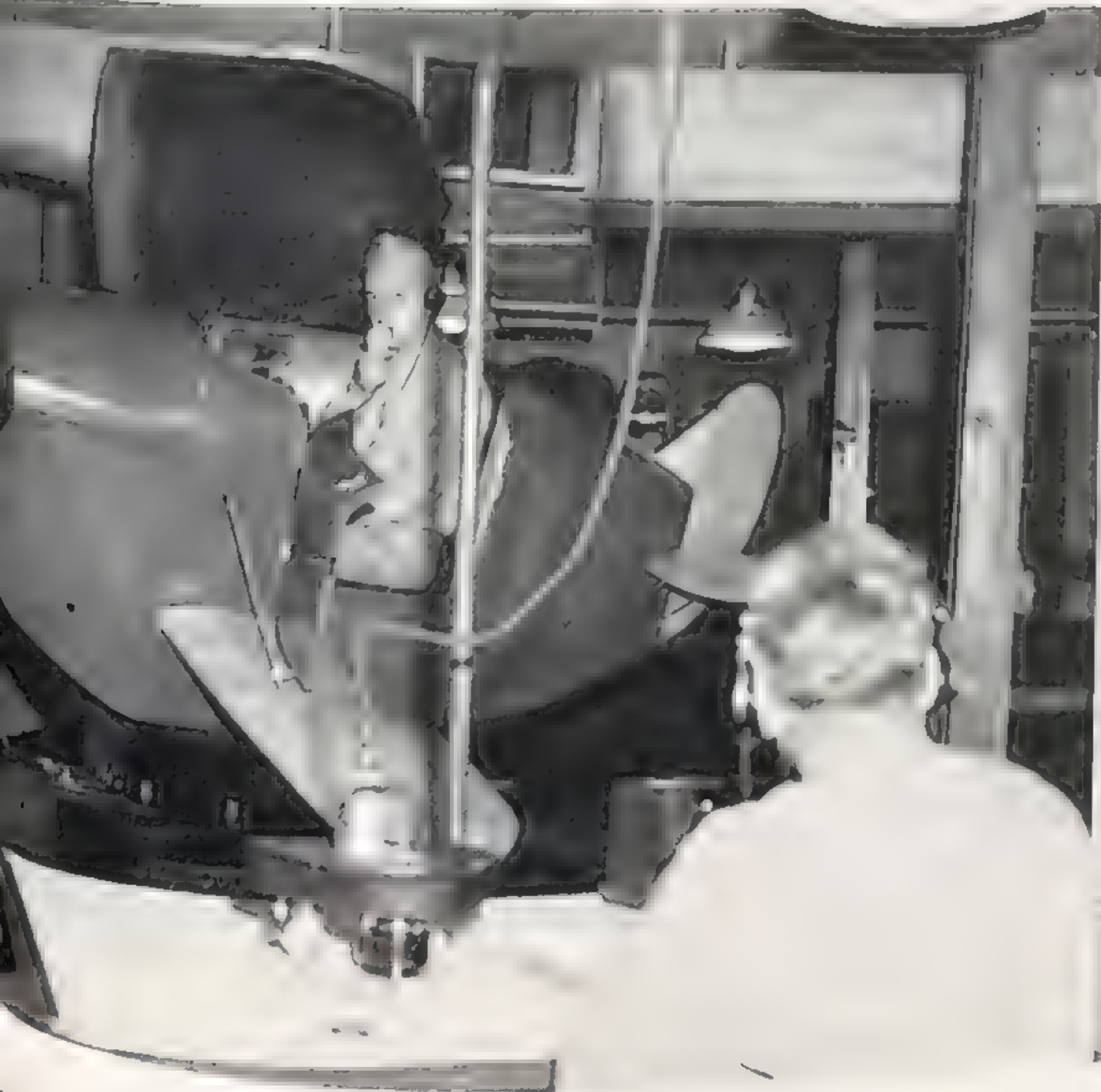




Colonel Glenn C. Salisbury, A. A. F., Commanding Officer, Pope Field



## ACTIVITIES





# FIELD ARTILLERY





# UNITS IN TRAINING







## INFANTRY





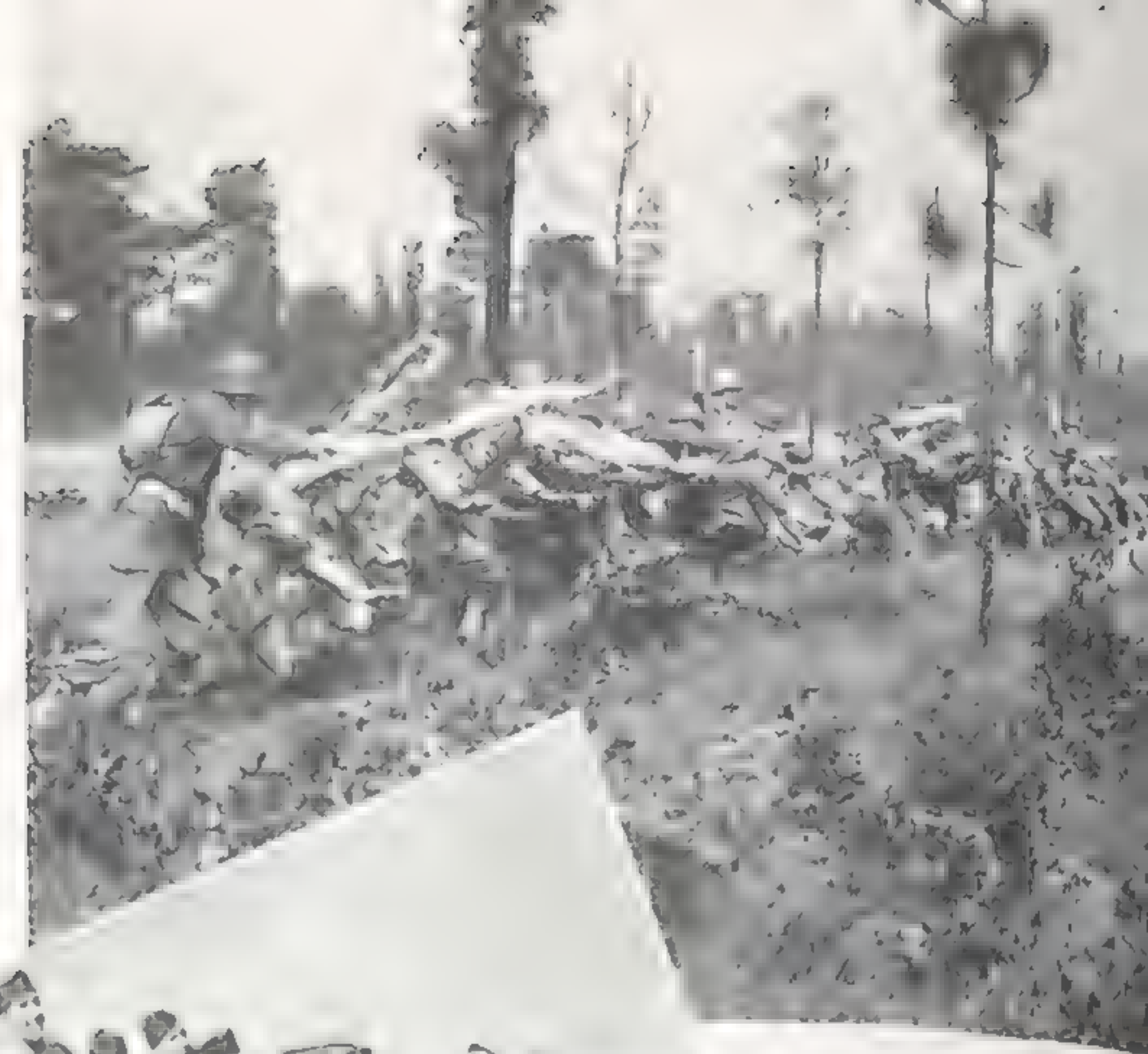


## TRAINING





**SPECIAL  
TROOPS  
IN  
TRAINING**







## DIVISIONS

Top left: 13th Airborne, judo training. . . . Top right: 100th Infantry passing in review. . . . Center: 9th Infantry, amphibious training. . . . Bottom left: 82nd Airborne, parachute jumping. . . . Bottom right: 101st Airborne, tactical problem.







"Chow."



Decorating Christmas tree.



Mail call.



Bunk fatigue.

## LIFE AT



Cleaning up.





Passing an hour in the day room.



"K. P."



Group of nurses play cards.

# FORT BRAGG



Mail room.



Relaxing at the "P. X."





England's Prime Minister Churchill visits Fort Bragg, June, 1942.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT  
Photo taken during his visit to Fort Bragg in 1941.



Secretary of War Stimson visits Fort Bragg, March, 1944.



Major Gen. Bryden is guest of Gen. Kennedy, January, 1944.



Sir John Dill, Gen. Marshall, Anthony Eden, Gen. Cubbison, Gen. Ridgeway, Gen. Kennedy, March, 1943.

## DISTINGUISHED





Generals Marshall and Arnold visit Fort Bragg, 1941.



Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau looks over a tank, August, 1942.

## VISITORS



Catholic dignitaries visit Fort Bragg, 1944. On Gen. Kennedy's left is Archbishop Spellman.



Chinese Ambassador Dr. Wei Tao-Ming at Fort Bragg, 17 Sept. 1943.



Brazilian Officers at Fort Bragg



Lt. Gen. Lear, second from left, 4 August 1944.



Lt. Gen. McNair, right, Gen. Kennedy, March, 1944.



Polish Army officers call on Gen. Kennedy, December, 1942.

## DISTINGUISHED



Lt. Gen. Robert S. Lim, right, Chinese Medical Corps. Gen. Coburn, Post Surgeon, left.

Senators Truman, Kilgore and Burton.







Under Secretary of War Patterson, center, leads a group of Trade Association executive visiting Fort Bragg.



Gen. Kennedy greets Maj. Gen. Uhl, left, 12 May, 1944.

# VISITORS

Gen. Marshall and Sir John Dill at one of the Service Clubs.

President of Nicaragua, Hidalgo, calls on Gen. Kennedy.



Gen. Kennedy with a group of South American officers, November, 1942.



Right: War Bond Rally, Fayetteville.



Left: A Fort Bragg display at Laurinburg Textile Rally.

"Salute to Cotton."

## FORT BRAGG ON



Left: Children of Upchurch School, Raeford, N. C., inspect ambulance similar to one which their donations have already purchased.

Right: A Fort Bragg Band conducting a Textile Rally.







Left: 1st Sergeant turns in his organization's contribution to the "March of Dimes."



Right: Textile rally at Erwin, N. C., conducted by Fort Bragg Personnel.



A display at a textile rally



## THE HOME FRONT

Right: Fort Bragg takes part in showing "This Is the Army," Fayetteville.



Left: Fort Bragg puts on a waste paper salvage drive. 41,000 pounds of paper were salvaged above the normal daily salvage of 15,000 pounds of paper.



Mosquito control work



General Kennedy shown with group of civilians who received cash awards for suggestions submitted.



Presenting emblems to civilians with more than six month's service.

## FORT BRAGG'S



Waste Disposal



Working in the Dental Laboratory





Training on the Job; Projectionists

Clothing Repair Shop



## CIVILIAN ARMY

Quartermaster  
Classification Warehouse



Clothing Issue Warehouse



Major Heath, Director Personnel Division, presents awards to civilians for ideas which they have suggested.



*Let us pause momentarily to pay tribute to the thousands of sons of  
America formerly stationed at Fort Bragg who have given their lives  
in the defense of their country.*



**IN MEMORIAM**



Sgt. Curtis G. Lamb  
Murray, Kentucky

1st Sgt William L Anderson  
1107 Co 30th W. Stam. Ala.

Sgt. Jacob M. Spencer  
208 E. 6th Street  
Birmingham, B.C.

W. D. Johnson  
U. N. C.  
Chapel Hill, N. C.



